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Clashes close Beirut crossing

BEIRUT (R) — Gunfire near the "green line" Sunday brought a brief shutdown of one of Beirut's main east-west crossing points for the second time this weekend. Troops closed the "museum crossing" at 8 p.m. (0500 GMT) for 35 minutes, apparently fearing a repeat of Saturday's battle in which security forces said two militiamen were killed and three people wounded fighting army units nearby. Sunday's closure brought to four the number of weekend shutdowns of green-line crossings, illustrating the fragility of security controls in west Beirut amid a current wave of violence by armed men in the mainly-Muslim sector. After Saturday's museum clash, militiamen briefly closed a second crossing. Earlier, shooting between rival militias had effectively blocked a third crossing in the southern suburbs. Security sources said the clash at the museum came when two soldiers fleeing gunmen in west Beirut took refuge with troops guarding the passage.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز: مؤسسة الصحافة الأردنية "لراي"

'20 Iranian divisions massed'

BASRA (R) — The commander of Iraq's Third Army Corps, defending the southern part of the country said Sunday Iran had massed 20 divisions against him for what he expected to be the final battle of the Gulf war. Major-General Maher Abed Al Rashid told foreign reporters at his headquarters on the Shatt Al Arab waterway he expected the offensive to start within the next few weeks. "We are fully prepared to wipe them out completely... and this is going to be the final battle before the end of the four-year-old war," Gen. Rashid said. Diplomats believe Iran has massed over 250,000 troops in the southern sector of the war front to mount an offensive against the southern Iraqi port city of Basra. Asked whether Iraq would support neighbouring Kuwait if the Iraqis attacked across Kuwait's northern borders, Gen. Rashid said Iraq is prepared to defend Kuwait and all other Gulf countries in case of an Iranian aggression.

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Hussein receives S. Yemeni greetings

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein received a cable of greetings from South Yemeni President Ali Nasser Mohammad who passed through Jordanian airspace on Sunday. In his cable the South Yemeni president wished King Hussein continuing good health and the people of Jordan further progress and prosperity.

King congratulates Cyprus, Nigeria

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein sent a cable of good wishes Sunday to Cypriot President Spyros Kyprianou on the occasion of the anniversary of the Cypriot Independence Day. The King wished the people of Cyprus early achievement of their national aspirations. The King also sent a cable to Nigerian leader Mohammedu Buhari congratulating him on the occasion of the Nigerian National Day.

Cabinet makes Prime Ministry appointments

AMMAN (Petra) — The cabinet has decided to appoint Awad Abu Ubeid as director of the Prime Ministry as of Monday, according to an official announcement. Mr. Abu Ubeid is transferred to the post from the Foreign Ministry. The cabinet also decided at its session Sunday to appoint Dr. Fayez Tarawneh as economic adviser at the Prime Ministry as of Monday. The cabinet also named Sheikh Mohammad Mahmoud Mohallem as the chief Islamic judge to succeed Sheikh Ibrahim Al-Qattan, who died earlier this month.

Bomb dismantled near Haifa

TEL AVIV (R) — Israeli police Sunday dismantled an eight-kg bomb planted at a soldiers' gathering point near the northern port city of Haifa, police said. The bomb was set to go off early Sunday morning, during hours at the Beit Lit post south of Haifa where hundreds of soldiers gather for rides back to their base following Saturday home leave.

Peres blocks threat against Palestine news agency

TEL AVIV (AP) — Prime Minister Shimon Peres has intervened to block a threat to close an East Jerusalem-based Palestinian news agency, Israel Radio said Sunday. An official in Mr. Peres' office said the premier had ordered an "immediate inquiry" into a letter by the Interior Ministry of Sept. 17 saying the government was considering shutting down the Palestine Press Service and the magazine Al Awda.

Israeli financial official quits

TEL AVIV (R) — A top Israeli Finance Ministry official resigned Sunday, charging the new government was failing to take swift, tough action to revive the economy. Finance Ministry Director-General Nissim Baruch, in a resignation letter released to the press, said the two-week-old government had not shown the political will to implement a comprehensive economic programme prepared by the ministry.

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Parliament reconvenes today after summer recess

By John Rice
The Associated Press

AMMAN — Jordan's parliament returns to its copper-domed chambers on Monday for its first regular session in a decade with a full contingent of delegates.

King Hussein was to open the session, according to palace officials. He would be his first major speech since the country announced last week that it was restoring diplomatic ties with Egypt after a six-year break.

The King had suspended parliament in 1974, seven years after Israel occupied the West Bank. Half of the deputies in the 60-member lower house had come from the West Bank, elections to fill vacancies were impossible because of the Israeli occupation.

Also, an Arab summit in Rabat, Morocco, in 1974 had declared that the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) was the sole representative of the Palestinian people, who make up the majority of the population on the West Bank.

The King recalled the parliament last January and, in a short session, it amended the Jordanian Constitution so that deputies could be appointed to West Bank posts that had been vacated by death or resignations.

In March, Jordanian voters elected eight new deputies, and parliament chose seven new deputies for vacant West Bank posts.

There was speculation at the time that Jordan was moving to reestablish its potential role in West Bank and Palestinian issues.

But Akef Al Fayed, speaker of the Lower House, said in an interview Sunday that the revival of parliament was not an effort to reassert Jordanian authority over the West Bank.

"Any country in the world cannot stay for eight years, 10 years, without any constitutional institutions," he said through a translator in Arabic.

While the parliament was suspended, two bodies appointed by the King — the cabinet and a "consultative council," named in

1978 and since dissolved — enacted hundreds of temporary laws. Parliament now must decide whether to approve or reject them.

Approval is not a sure thing. In its brief January-March session, parliament killed many of the temporary measures.

The Lower House initiates laws, which also must be approved by a 30-member Senate appointed by the King. Laws then are enacted by a royal decree or shelved by the King's refusal to issue such a decree.

The King also has the power to suspend parliament or call it back for special sessions beyond its normal annual term of four to seven months.

Mr. Fayed said the elected Lower House serves as an outlet for public expression. In recent days, he said, hundreds of people lined up outside the parliament building to bring their problems — requests for roads, water and other services — to delegates' attention.

He said that one of the topics

that may get parliamentary review this session was the nation's system of personal income tax. But he did not give any details.

Information Minister Laila Sharaf, interviewed by phone, said that the 10-year suspension of the parliament while Jordan "was waiting for a solution to come" to the West Bank problem meant "our own constitutional existence was suspended, too."

The reconvening, she said, would allow public discussion of major issues facing Jordan.

Arar says Jordanian move not related to peace initiatives

Arafat: Arab ties with Egypt essential for Palestinian cause

By a Jordan Times Staff
Writer with agency dispatches

AMMAN — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat Sunday called on the Arab World to restore relations with Egypt to help save the Palestinian cause, and Deputy Prime Minister and Interior Minister Suleiman Arar said Amman's resumed ties with Cairo was not connected with Middle East peace initiatives.

Reuters quoted Palestinian sources as saying Mr. Arafat, in an address to the Palestinian community living in Kuwait, said res-

described as a plan to liquidate the Palestinian cause.

However, Reuters quoted the sources as saying, Mr. Arafat declined comment on Jordan's decision to resume ties with Egypt. "I... have no right to comment on this decision," he was quoted as saying.

Mr. Arafat's call for ties with Egypt was echoed at the same meeting by Saleem Al Zanoun, deputy speaker of the Palestine National Council, the Palestinian parliament-in-exile, the Palestinian sources said.

Mr. Zanoun, a Kuwait-based member of the Central Committee of Mr. Arafat's mainstream PLO Fatah group, said: "We in

the committee believe in the need for restoring relations between Egypt and Arab countries."

Mr. Arafat, who held talks Saturday with the Emir of Kuwait, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, and Prime Minister and Crown Prince Sheikh Saad Al Abdullah Al Sabah, Sunday arrived in the United Arab Emirates (UAE) after a brief visit to Doha, Qatar. The Kuwaiti Arabic daily Al Watan Sunday quoted Palestinian sources as saying Jordan was preparing to hold top-level talks with

(Continued on page 2)
Gulf Arab countries favour ties with Egypt, page 2

An Nahar outlines 'Murphy plan' for Israeli withdrawal Leaders in Damascus, Beirut review Mideast peace chances

BEIRUT (AP) — Syrian officials met in Damascus Sunday with leaders of other Arab nations opposed to Jordan's renewed ties with Egypt, while sources in Beirut said Syrian and Israeli views on withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon remained far apart.

A key difference blocking a plan for withdrawal of foreign troops from Lebanon appeared to be opposing views on whether Lebanon's army or an Israeli-backed militia would take up posts vacated by Israel's occupation forces.

In Damascus, President Hafez Al Assad, whose government strongly criticised Jordan's renewal of ties with Egypt, met with Brig. Gen. Bonbakr Younes, commander-in-chief of armed forces in Libya, the other most outspoken foe of Jordan's move last Tuesday.

Mohammad Sharif Mas-sadeh, secretary of the ruling party in Algeria, also arrived in Damascus Sunday for talks with Syrian officials. Algeria has criticised Jordan's move, too, though not as strongly as Syria and Libya. Mr. Mas-sadeh's visit to Damascus, however, is more likely concerned with efforts to heal the rift between Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat and Syria.

The official Syrian Arab news agency said Mr. Younes met with Mr. Assad and Lt. Gen. Mustafa Tlass, Syria's defence minister, but did not outline what was said at the session. There was also no announcement of Mr. Mas-sadeh's scheduled meetings. Libya's government and the Syrian government newspaper Al

Thawra both called for an Arab boycott of Jordan for becoming the first Arab government to renew ties with Egypt. The links were severed when Egypt signed the U.S.-sponsored Camp David accords with Israel.

The meetings in Damascus came as Israel's government said Sunday it hoped the resumption of Egyptian-Jordanian relations "will contribute to a renewal of the peace process in the Middle East."

They also follow a nine-day visit to the Middle East in which Assistant U.S. Secretary of State Richard Murphy apparently tried to assess the prospects for a new U.S. diplomatic effort concerning Lebanon, and possibly one on wider Middle East problems.

Mr. Murphy made no public statements during his Middle East tour, which ended Saturday and followed an Israeli call for a new U.S. mediation effort with Syria for "security guarantees" that would allow Israeli forces to withdraw from South Lebanon.

'Murphy plan'

The independent Beirut newspaper An Nahar on Sunday listed a series of steps that it said constituted a plan outlined by Mr. Murphy for withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon. However, a government source, who asked not to be identified, said most of the ideas were Israel's and that Syria and Lebanon had opposing views.

Lebanon's state radio broadcast the same "Murphy plan," but said

there was no confirmation it was an official proposal.

An Nahar's list included proposals that Israel withdraw its forces from Lebanon without a simultaneous pullout of Israeli troops, that the Israeli-backed "South Lebanon Army" militia take up the posts vacated by the Israelis, and that Lebanon not send its army into South Lebanon without prior Israeli approval.

On Sunday, Israeli Cabinet Secretary Yossi Beilin confirmed that Israel was dropping its long-held demand for a simultaneous pullout by Syrian forces from Lebanon's north and east. Mr. Beilin also said, however, that the 2,100-man "South Lebanon Army" should be involved in "security arrangements" for Israel's border with Lebanon.

According to the sources here, the Israeli position conflicts with the Lebanese government's view that its army should take over security duties in the third of the country now occupied by Israel. Lebanon's Prime Minister Rashid Karami said Saturday before leaving for New York to address the U.N. General Assembly that Lebanon's army was "prepared and capable of carrying out the duty so as to remove every excuse Israel is using for its continued occupation."

The private Central News Agency also said in its weekend report that Syria objected to any role for the "South Lebanon Army" militia and demanded an end to Israel's almost daily reconnaissance flights over Lebanon.

UNIFIL role

The plan outlined in An Nahar also called for a Syrian commitment not to facilitate Palestinian attacks on Israel from Lebanon and for the expansion of the U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) to help police the south.

Both Mr. Karami and Mr. Beilin, the Israeli cabinet spokesman, favourably mentioned an expansion of UNIFIL, which was sent into southern Lebanon in 1978 following an earlier Israeli occupation of the area.

The current Israeli occupation has lasted since Israel's June 1982 invasion. Syria has had troops in the country since 1976 when it came in to try to end the opening rounds of Lebanon's civil war.

The government sources here said Sunday that Syria objected to any use of U.N. troops on its own border with Lebanon and insisted that any agreement with Israel be limited to "security arrangements only."

Syria's objection to an earlier U.S. mediated Israel-Lebanon troop withdrawal agreement was based in part on its complaint that the May 1983 pact included political steps that could lead to a peace treaty between the two countries.

Syria's backing for Lebanese leftist militias in civil war fighting since September 1983 forced the Lebanese government to cancel the 1983 pact, ending the U.S. Marine role here and giving Syria renewed influence in its neighbouring country.



Egyptian women gathered outside a Cairo court jubilates after the court decided to acquit 174 out of 302 suspected extremists after a mass trial Sunday (AP wirephoto)

Egypt jails 16, acquits 174 in fundamentalists' mass trial

CAIRO (R) — Judges sentenced 16 men to hard labour for life Sunday in a mass trial of 302 Muslim fundamentalists accused of plotting revolution in Egypt.

No death sentences, widely anticipated, were handed down and 174 of the accused were acquitted. Others drew jail terms ranging up to two years.

Besides 16 sentenced to hard labour for life, 13 drew terms of 15 years, seven drew 10 years, 21 seven years, 19 five years, and 29 three years all hard labour. Two

others drew two years simple imprisonment.

Two of the 302 accused died since the start of the trial in December 1982 and 19 arraigned are still at large. They were not sentenced.

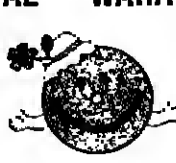
The trial, one of the biggest and longest in Egyptian history, arose out of the assassination by Muslim extremists just three years ago next Saturday of President Anwar Sadat and riots that flared as news spread of how he was gunned down at a military parade.

Five actual assassins were executed in 1982. The trial that ended Sunday was of people arraigned on related counts.

Among those sentenced to life was Lt. Col. Aboud Al-Zomor, a former military intelligence officer and alleged ringleader of the plot to overthrow the government by Al Jihad (holy struggle), an outlawed fundamentalist group.

Those acquitted included their blind spiritual leader, Muslim theologian Sheikh Omar Abdul

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Obeidat, Ethiopian team review ties

AMMAN (J.T.) — Prime Minister Ahmad Obeidat Sunday conferred with a visiting Ethiopian trade delegation led by Ethiopia's Minister of Foreign Trade Wole Chekol. The discussions covered various aspects of bilateral cooperation mainly in economic and trade affairs, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said.

The meeting was attended by Minister of Industry and Trade Jawad Al Anani.

Earlier Sunday, the delegation called on Minister of Supply Ibrahim Ayyoub to discuss the possibility of exchanging goods between Jordan and Ethiopia on barter basis. Jordan could export phosphates and cement to Ethiopia in exchange for food supplies, sugar and loddier, Petra said.

The Ethiopian delegation also met with Jordanian businessmen at the Amman Chamber of Industry to discuss exchange of industrial products between the two countries.

The Ethiopian team's visit to Jordan is in return for one by Dr. Anani in June when the two countries signed a trade agreement to exchange goods worth \$70 million annually as well as economic cooperation protocol.

Mr. Chekol, who arrived on Friday at the head of the mission, is the first Ethiopian minister to visit Jordan in 10 years.

Cairo says Red Sea mine confirmed as Soviet-made

CAIRO (Agencies) — A mine discovered by British divers in the Red Sea was Soviet-made, an Egyptian armed forces statement issued Sunday by the Middle East News Agency (MENA) said.

It said the mine, discovered by a British minehunting team on Sept. 12, was inspected by experts and found to be of Soviet make.

This was the first official Egyptian confirmation of recent published reports that part of the mine flown to England for inspection was of Soviet manufacture.

A British source in London this week said the mine was of a kind not known to experts there, but Egyptian military officials have said it was of a new, sophisticated type.

At least 18 vessels reported mystery blasts in the Red Sea and Gulf of Suez since July 9 and Egypt is hoping identification of the mine could provide a clue as to its origin.

The London-based Sunday Times quoted British naval writer Anthony Preston as saying the Royal Navy found the mine car-

ried less than a fourth of its normal weight of explosives.

"This means it was a political mine, meant to scare rather than destroy," Mr. Preston was quoted as saying.

Apart from left-overs from World War II and the 1973 Arab-Israeli war, the mine is the only one so far picked up in the international search in which a Soviet vessel joined.

The Sunday Times also quoted a government source as saying the mine was made in the Soviet Union. It said government officials did not believe the Soviet Union — which also participated in the minehunt — had laid the mine or knew it was being laid.

Egypt has repeatedly voiced suspicions of Libyan and Iranian involvement in the minelaying. Both countries have denied the charge.

The British minehunters arrived in August as part of an international effort that included the United States, France and Italy as well as other Red Sea states to search for mines.



CHASE
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Divisions surface in Labour-Likud coalition

By Arthur Max
The Associated Press

TEL AVIV — Internal divisions on foreign policy have surfaced in Prime Minister Shimon Peres' new bipartisan government far sooner than expected.

Mr. Peres' Labour Party and the Likud bloc, led by Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, joined forces Sept. 14 in a bipartisan government of "national unity" to work together for economic recovery. But to do so they papered over policy differences.

Mr. Peres and Mr. Shamir already have clashed over proposals to end Israel's two-year occupation of South Lebanon and Israel's approach towards the possibility of a U.S. attempt to revive President Ronald Reagan's Middle East peace proposals of Sept. 1, 1982.

Government officials claim that the leaders of the two traditional adversaries had not had time to coordinate policy statements and that the problem will be worked out soon.

But the conflicting signals from Mr. Peres and Mr. Shamir have raised questions about who speaks for the government.

"It is only natural that in the first period of a national unity government that such problems arise," Mr. Shamir told Israel Television in an interview in New York where he was attending the United Nations General Assembly.

Mr. Peres has also brushed aside the discrepancies as "preliminary" and has said his 25-man cabinet was working "better than expected."

"Many ministers are surprised at themselves and at their colleagues. They never would have believed such harmony was possible," Mr. Peres said in an interview published Wednesday in the Jerusalem Post.

Mr. Shamir, now a deputy prime minister as well as foreign minister, was the prime minister in the previous Likud government that was replaced by a cabinet equally divided between Likud and Labour.

In a unique arrangement, Mr. Peres and Mr. Shamir agreed to swap jobs midway through the new government's scheduled 50-month term — assuming the bipartisan government does not collapse under the weight of its divisions and force new elections.

The time-sharing arrangement has Likud officials worried over a decline in their party's prestige in the two years that Mr. Peres holds the top job.

In an effort to preserve Mr. Shamir's standing in the public mind, the Foreign Ministry recently issued a directive to government departments and Israel's English-language news media saying Mr. Shamir should be referred to as "prime minister-alternate."

Mr. Peres' aides countermanded the directive.

The latest policy clash came after Mr. Reagan reaffirmed his commitment to the peace plan he outlined two years ago. It calls for Palestinian self-rule in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza in association with Jordan.

When the plan was first announced in 1982, the Likud government, then led by Menachem Begin, totally rejected it.

Labour, which was then the opposition party, took a more favourable view, saying that the proposal could lead to peace negotiations.

When Mr. Reagan said in a speech at the U.N. that he remained

committed to the plan, Mr. Shamir's spokesman immediately said Israel's rejection still stood.

Mr. Peres' office, in what could be interpreted as a public rebuke of Mr. Shamir, quickly issued a statement that the new government had not yet discussed the Reagan plan, leaving the door open for further deliberation.

"If there is an American approach to us on one plan or another, the government will meet, discuss it and decide," Mr. Peres said in a radio interview Tuesday.

Another controversy arose earlier this week as U.N. and U.S. emissaries began feeling out Israel, Syria and Lebanon about an Israeli withdrawal from South Lebanon.

U.N. Under-Secretary General Brian Urquhart, after talks in Israel and Syria, spoke of "a better climate" for negotiating an Israeli pullout. But spokesmen for Mr. Peres and Mr. Shamir disagreed over whether any progress was made.

The conflicting attitudes apparently stemmed from the long-time disagreements between Labour and Likud over the "security arrangements" Israel would accept in South Lebanon in return for withdrawing from its occupation force.

Mr. Shamir's aides said Israel would not allow U.N. forces to hold positions near the Israeli border, while Mr. Peres' spokesmen did not rule out a U.N. deployment alongside the Israeli-backed militia called the "South Lebanese Army."

Both Mr. Shamir and Mr. Peres have acknowledged that such decisions could ultimately lead to the break-up of the Labour-Likud coalition. But both have made it clear that they will try to work together as long as the economy remains their government's top priority.

Iraq threatens to step up attacks after raid on Iranian petrochemical complex

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraq Sunday threatened to step up attacks on Iranian economic installations after two air strikes on a petrochemical complex near the Gulf war front lines in the past eight days.

Iraqi jets Saturday raided the still uncompleted complex at Bandar Khomeini in southwest Iran in what a military spokesman described as a "warning blow."

Several Japanese workers at the plant were injured in a similar attack a week earlier. But the Tokyo Foreign Ministry said Sunday none was hurt in Saturday's attack as Japanese personnel had been

moved to a camp 20 kilometres away after the previous attack.

The officials had no further details of the attack. But the Japanese daily Asahi Shimbun reported from Tehran that five Iranians were killed when five missiles hit the complex.

Al Thawra, newspaper of Iraq's ruling Baath Party, said Sunday such attacks would be stepped up if Iran continued to reject all peace overtures.

"The Iraqi warning blows will change to devastating ones against all economic and strategic installations of the enemy deep inside

its territories," Al Thawra said.

The attacks would continue, it added, "until Iran gets to the stage of complete and final incompetence to continue the war and responds to the logic of wisdom and peace."

Diplomatic sources in Tehran said Saturday the Iraqi aim in attacking the Bandar Khomeini plant appeared to be to force the Japanese consortium building it to pull out.

Work on the \$3.2 billion complex began in 1973, but was suspended for a few months after Iran's Islamic Revolution in 1979.

Hezbollah believes in Islam based on persuasion, not violence, leader says

HEZBOLLAH is a Lebanese Shi'ite party, which was reportedly suspected of being responsible for the two bomb attacks on U.S. and French army headquarters in Beirut last year killing more than 300 soldiers, and most recently for the attack against the American embassy in Beirut last month. Jordan Times Staff Reporter Salameh Ne'amat, who was recently in Beirut, interviewed Hezbollah leader and cleric Sayyed Al Ulama' Mohammad Hussein Fadlullah. Following is the full text of the interview:

Question: What is your role among Shi'ites?

Answer: The Shi'ites are a special case where the clergy has a prominent role which represents a leadership for the Shi'ite masses. The people accept their sayings and religious ordinances with much respect and estimation.

They will ask advice on all matters, including worship, social and political life. In all this you could say I play a role as a leader for the Shi'ites in general.

Q: Is this acceptance a duty?

A: No, it is not a duty.

Q: What attracts the Shi'ite youth towards your kind of fundamentalism?

A: We don't interpret fundamentalist Islam in the same way as the Western media imagines it. The Western media imagines fundamentalists as people who spread out in a society to destroy it, blow up cultural centres, who don't want Western culture, or for instance if they see an unveiled woman beat her. This is not the case.

The fundamentalist Islam that we believe in is Islam that is based on persuasion, by civilised ways. As the Koran says: "Call to the way of your lord by appeal to wisdom, by good preaching and debate with them by that which is best." We are not against technology or knowledge. We need to learn from the West all the sciences that relate to the development of life. We are not enemies of America, or Europe, we are only against the policies of the American government. We make a distinction between the American people and the American government. The American people are good (tayyib), and if we just expose this to the American people they would understand. I have been to America twice. But the American government is imperialist. We are against imperialism because we wish to be free, just as the Americans wish to be free.

Everything that is spread about recently that fundamentalist Islam

wishes to blow up American universities or wants to kidnap journalists or professors, or wants to blow up bars, all this is not true. According to our information this is the work of secret agents. I bear the responsibility for what I am saying.

Q: What about Muslim and Christian relationships?

A: We believe all matters should be solved by dialogue between Muslims, Christians and unbelievers.

Q: And if dialogue is not enough?

A: If dialogue is not enough, we would need to study the situation. We would not force others to believe what we do not believe. In the case where we are opposed by force, we have no alternative than to respond with force.

Q: Does Hezbollah desire to take over by force?

A: First of all I would like to make it clear I have no organisational role in the party. But I know many of those young people. Of course, they are in confrontation. Hezbollah was born amid Falangist violence, amid Israeli violence. They were fighting like everybody else. They are fighting in the South like the others against Israel. Maybe some of their statements have violence in them. But many of the explosions in this region have been planned on Hezbollah. But the Western media has produced no proof of this at all. It is not enough to pick up a phone and say "I am Hezbollah." Of course many of their Hezbollah members make mistakes, but not more than other Lebanese organisations. If we hear of a mistake, then we warn against it. For instance, we are against the explosions in bars. We may consider alcoholic drinks illegal, but we respect the place where it is sold.

Q: What about Nabih Berri?

A: We consider Nabih Berri as one of many Shi'ite politicians. He has a political role and we look at him like the rest of the politicians. In some situations, people may support him and in others oppose

him. There is a difference between the role of a religious scholar. We Shi'ites think that politicians should refer to the men of religion who occupy the forefront positions. Among the Amal leadership, there are many who support us and share our ideas.

Of course, in some positions we support him, like asking for people's rights, the abolition of political sectarianism in Lebanon, the call to liberate the South, the return of the refugees, the kidnapping... we consider these general demands.

These are some things that happen... there is no support all the way. We support positions and not people. We support someone if he takes a good position, and oppose him if not.

Berri visits me, we have prayed together. We have a good personal relationship, an old relationship, although of course we sometimes talk politics.

Q: Are you aiming for an Islamic Republic?

A: "We are not working for an Islamic republic now. An Islamic Republic requires certain conditions and circumstances. In Lebanon, the conditions do not exist to create an Islamic Republic. We are not persuading Christians and non-believers to accept Islam, and if there was a majority then there would be an Islamic Republic. The Shi'ites do not have the power to overturn the government in Lebanon on their own. We work with other forces to change the situation in Lebanon to make it more just."

"It is our right to defend our freedom like any other people for its freedom. Like the Vietnamese defended themselves against America and the Afghans against the Russians."

"The holy war that we have now is defensive. The Jihad to spread Islam is no longer in existence, and nobody is thinking of it. In the shadow of an unjust regime depriving liberty, then we will oppose it, as was the case in Iran under the Shah, or the Maronite rule in Lebanon."

Q: What is Jihad Islam?

A: "I say this sincerely and from a position of responsibility. I have been in Lebanon for 18 years and I haven't been able to find anything on the ground called Jihad Islam."

Gulf Arab countries favour ties with Egypt

MANAMA, Bahrain (AP) — recommended the boycott, which Arab governments of the Gulf region were seen to be in favour of re-establishing diplomatic ties with Egypt despite their outward criticism of Jordan for unilateralism. The boycott was illegal, because there are no provisions in the Arab League charter that justify boycott, dismissal or freeze of membership of any member country.

He noted that no sanctions were ever inflicted on the three countries that resisted the boycott recommendation.

Mr. Abu Gondia said that the League charter stipulates that the Cairo "is the permanent headquarters of the League but, nevertheless the League was shifted to Tunis."

A number of radical Arab powers last July tried without success to modify the League charter, with a view to justifying the boycott of Egypt and the transfer of the League headquarters.

Defending the U.S.-arranged Camp David peace frameworks between Egypt and Israel, Mr. Abu Gondia said that "Camp David is not without precedents — Egypt, Syria, Jordan and Lebanon in 1949 signed separate armistice agreements with Israel."

"Under Camp David, Egypt regained Sinai from Israeli military occupation, without squandering or relinquishing any of the basic Palestinian rights," he contended.

Responding to a question, Mr. Abu Gondia claimed that Egypt "never violated the (1967 Khartoum Arab) summit unanimity on the three no's — no peace, no recognition and no negotiations with Israel."

He said that the no's "have been superseded by the Arab acceptance of the (U.N. Security Council) Resolution 242 and 338, which consecrate the principle of negotiated peace with Israel."

The "Faz summit Mideast peace plan," he said, envisions the Arab acceptance of Israel's right to exist and paves the road for a comprehensive Mideast peace.

He expressed hopes the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) "would side with Jordan in the search for peace."

The PLO "would then easily silence all political auctioneers in the Arab World," he added.

Meanwhile, radical and independent newspapers along the Gulf editorialised mixed reaction to the Jordanian decision to resume ties with Egypt.

Kuwait's independent newspaper Al Sayass dismissed the boycott of Egypt as "farfetched," urging all Arab powers to resume ties with Cairo without delay.

It said that "many decisions of boycott had been taken by the Arab League, but none was enforced with the same zeal as was the one concerning Egypt."

"Peoples of the world have grown sick and tired of this (Arab) boycott of Egypt," it said. "The proof is that the world has welcomed the Jordanian move."

The radical newspaper Al Rai Al Aam in Kuwait, surprisingly, called the resumption of Jordan-Bahrain, said in an interview. "The (1978) Baghdad summit

Arafat: Arab-Egyptian ties essential

(Continued from page 1)

Egypt and Mr. Arafat in case efforts to negotiate an end to the rift between the PLO leader and Syria failed.

They were quoted as saying a delegation from South Yemen and Algeria was expected in Damascus Monday for talks on ways to reunite the PLO.

Jordan's decision to resume diplomatic ties with Egypt was aimed at ending Cairo's isolation from the Arab World and was not connected with Middle East peace initiatives, Mr. Arafat told Radio Jordan.

He said Jordan's decision "was aimed at ending Egypt's isolation" and could have been taken at any time.

Jordan and other Arab states — except Oman, Somalia and Sudan — broke relations with Egypt in 1979 after Cairo signed a separate peace treaty with Israel. It was the first of those states to restore ties.

The Jordanian move has been attacked by Libya and Syria, while other Arab countries have cri-

tised Amman for not consulting before acting. Morocco has called for a special Arab summit to discuss the issue.

Asked about the criticism, Mr. Arafat said: "Only one or two Arab countries have attacked our decision and threatened us."

The absence of Egypt from the Arab ranks, Mr. Arafat said, had led to more divisions and caused the outside world to look with scorn on the Arabs. "The return of Egypt to Arab ranks is only natural, and Jordan's decision to restore relations with Cairo was aimed at putting an end to further divisions among the Arabs and to foil Israel's attempts to deal with Arab countries separately and reap the fruit of the Camp David agreement," the minister said.

When Israel signed the Camp David agreement it had thought that Egypt will be completely cut off from the Arab Nation, Mr. Arafat said.

He said Jordan's move "to lift the siege imposed on Egypt by Israel came at a time when the Egy-

pian leadership under President Hosni Mubarak is adopting a national line which displays keenness on regaining the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and supporting Arab national causes."

The minister said that Jordan cannot keep silent any more about the rifts in the Arab ranks because "Jordan, more than any other Arab states, is in direct contact with the Palestine problem and stands to suffer most from its consequences."

Jordan's decision is no violation of the Arab consensus, Mr. Arafat pointed out. He said that Arab foreign ministers had recommended to the Baghdad summit that Arab states sever relations with Egypt, and some of the Arab states did so, and others refrained from cutting relations, but most Arab states continued to maintain trade and economic ties even after the Camp David agreement.

The Arab League Charter does not provide for unanimity of votes in the process of taking decisions.

TV & RADIO	
JORDAN TELEVISION	BBC WORLD SERVICE
MAIN CHANNEL	630, 720, 1413 KHz
17:00 Koran	06:00 Newsweek 06:30 I Like It Here
17:10 Cartoons	06:45 Letter from London 06:55 Reflections
17:20 Children Programme	07:00 World News 07:09
18:20 Children Programme	07:30 World News 07:39
19:00 Local Programme	07:30 Letterbox 07:45 In the Marketplace
19:30 Programme Review	08:00 Newsweek 08:30 Baker's Half
19:40 News Programme	09:00 World News 09:09
20:00 News in Arabic	09:30 Arab and Company 10:00 World
20:30 Local Comedy	10:00 World News 10:09
21:15 Arabic Series	10:00 World News 10:09
22:10 Arabic Series	10:00 World News 10:09
23:00 News in Arabic	10:00 World News 10:09
FOREIGN CHANNEL	10:00 World News 10:09
18:00 French Programme	10:00 World News 10:09
19:00 News in French	10:00 World News 10:09
19:30 News in Hebrew	10:00 World News 10:09
20:30 Comedy: Just Good Friends	10:00 World News 10:09
21:10 Documentary	10:00 World News 10:09
22:00 News in English	10:00 World News 10:09
22:15 News in English	10:00 World News 10:09
23:00 News in Arabic	10:00 World News 10:09
RADIO JORDAN	10:00 World News 10:09
855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM	10:00 World News 10:09
& partly on 9560 KHz, SW	10:00 World News 10:09
07:00 Light Music	10:00 World News 10:09
07:30 Newsweek	10:00 World News 10:09
08:00 Morning Show	10:00 World News 10:09
10:00 News Summary	10:00 World News 10:09
10:30 Morning Show	10:00 World News 10:09
10:45 News Summary	10:00 World News 10:09
11:00 Pop Session	10:00 World News 10:09
12:00 News Summary	10:00 World News 10:09
12:30 News Summary	10:00 World News 10:09
13:00 News Summary	10:00 World News 10:09
13:30 Pop Session	10:00 World News 10:09
14:00 News Summary	10:00 World News 10:09
14:30 Over a Cup of Tea	10:00 World News 10:09
15:00 Concert Hour	10:00 World News 10:09
16:00 News Summary	10:00 World News 10:09
16:30 News Summary	10:00 World News 10:09
17:00 Classical Show Case	10:00 World News 10:09
17:30 Pop Session	10:00 World News 10:09
18:00 News Summary	10:00 World News 10:09
18:30 Sports Round-up	10:00 World News 10:09
19:00 Arabians Nights	10:00 World News 10:09
19:30 Newsweek	10:00 World News 10:09
20:00 Date with a Star	10:00 World News 10:09
21:00 News Summary	10:00 World News 10:09
21:30 News Summary	10:00 World News 10:09
22:00 News Summary	10:00 World News 10:09
23:00 News Summary	10:00 World News 10:09
24:00 News Headlines	10:00 World News 10:09

WHAT'S GOING ON	
TODAY'S EVENTS	EXHIBITION
* An exhibition of commercial banks at the University of Jordan until Oct. 2.	
CULTURAL EVENT	CULTURAL CENTRES
* The Iraqi Cultural Week (art exhibitions, book exhibitions and musical performances) at the Royal Cultural Centre.	
SERVICE CLUBS	CHURCHES
Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.	
Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Hotel, 7.30 p.m.	
Philadelphian Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.	
Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel, 2.00 p.m.	
Royal Automobile Club. Jabbal Amman. Eighty Club. Tel. 815261.	
MUSEUMS	PRAYER TIMES
Folklore Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th in 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre. Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.	
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabbal Al Qaf (Chapel Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.	
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalists. Artists: Muntazah, Jabbal Luweibdeh. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.	
St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic): Jabbal Amman, Tel. 24590.	
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic): Jabbal Luweibdeh, 37440.	
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic): Jabbal Hussein, 661757.	
Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox): Abdali, 23541.	
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer): Jabbal Amman, 41559.	
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 171331.	
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 775261.	
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox): Ashrafieh, 771751.	
Armenian International Church (Inter-denominational): meets at Son'tern Baptist School in Shmeisani, 8165, 4.	

FOR THE TRAVELLER	
AMMAN AIRPORT	ARRIVALS
This information is supplied by Air Information department at the Queen Alia International Airport tel. (08) 53250, where it should always be verified.	
05:50 Cairo (MS)	05:50 Cairo (MS)
06:15 Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ)	06:15 Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ)
06:30 Agaba (RJ)	06:30 Agaba (RJ)
06:45 Cairo (RJ)	06:45 Cairo (RJ)
06:55 Muscat, Bahrain (RJ)	06:55 Muscat, Bahrain (RJ)
07:05 Kuwait (RJ)	07:05 Kuwait (RJ)
07:10 Dhahran (RJ)	07:10 Dhahran (RJ)
07:15 Larana, Damascus (RJ)	07:15 Larana, Damascus (RJ)
07:20 Beirut (RJ)	07:20 Beirut (RJ)
07:30 Istanbul, Ankara (GF)	07:30 Istanbul, Ankara (GF)
07:40 Kuwait (RJ)	07:40 Kuwait (RJ)
07:50 Jeddah, Medina (SV)	07:50 Jeddah, Medina (SV)
08:00 Baghdad, Istanbul (RJ)	08:00 Baghdad, Istanbul (RJ)
08:10 Athens (RJ)	08:10 Athens (RJ)
08:20 New York, Vienna (RJ)	08:20 New York, Vienna (RJ)
08:30 Cairo (RJ)	08:30 Cairo (RJ)
08:40 Bangkok (RJ)	08:40 Bangkok (RJ)
08:50 Casablanca, Tunis (RJ)	08:50 Casablanca, Tunis (RJ)
09:00 Cairo (MS)	09:00 Cairo (MS)
09:10 Cairo (RJ)	09:10 Cairo (RJ)
09:20 London, Baghdad (BA)	09:20 London, Baghdad (BA)
09:30 London, Baghdad (BA)	09:30 London, Baghdad (BA)
DEPARTURES	DEPARTURES
05:45 Cairo (RJ)	05:45 Cairo (RJ)
06:30 Cairo (RJ)	06:30 Cairo (RJ)
06:50 Cairo (MS)	06:50 Cairo (MS)
07:15 Agaba (RJ)	07:15 Agaba (RJ)
07:30 Beirut (RJ)	07:30 Beirut (RJ)
07:40 Athens (RJ)	07:40 Athens (RJ)
07:50 Jeddah, Medina (SV)	07:50 Jeddah, Medina (SV)
08:00 Baghdad, Istanbul (RJ)	08:00 Baghdad, Istanbul (RJ)
08:10 Athens (RJ)	08:10 Athens (RJ)
08:20 New York, Vienna (RJ)	0

Digital phone exchange operational in Zarqa

AMMAN (Petra) — A new electronic, digital telephone exchange installed for Zarqa Governorate went into operation Sunday, Minister of Communications Mohammad Addoub Al Zaben has announced.

He said that the new exchange's capacity is 24,000 lines in addition to 5,000 for the towns and villages around Zarqa. The main 24,000 line exchange will benefit Zarqa, Ruseifa, Wadi Duleil and Al Hashimieh, Dr. Zaben said.

The minister said that the new exchange will replace the present 6,000 line automatic exchange and will offer a better service for

the Zarqa region. The new Zarqa exchange is the second of its kind after the Ashrafieh exchange which was installed within a project for improving telephone networks in urban and rural regions in implementation of a French-Jordanian financial protocol, the minister added.

In the coming few weeks all the telephone lines will be switched to the new exchange, the minister added. He said that subscribers have to add the number 9 on to the left hand side of the number once they have been connected to the new exchange.

Civil defence delegation leaves for Geneva relief conference

AMMAN (Petra) — A Jordanian delegation left Amman for Geneva to take part in an international conference on civil protection and relief work, scheduled to open Monday.

The head of the delegation, Major General Khaled Tarawneh, said that the conference will discuss ways of protecting civilians in public buildings, rescue work and

relieving victims of natural disasters and wars.

Delegates will tour hospitals and under-ground shelters in Geneva during their 10-day conference, he said. Maj.-Gen. Tarawneh, who is the director general of the Civil Defence Department, is accompanied by two senior aides from his department.

Local company to construct Irbid professional complex

IRBID (Petra) — An agreement was signed here Sunday for building a professional association complex at a cost of JD 200,000.

Under the agreement a local construction company will build the first storey of the project and ground floor offices for administration and services. The complex will include offices and conference halls and will be set up on a 1600 square metres of land.

The complex to be completed in 15 months, will house the associations of medicine, dentistry, pharmacy, engineers, agricultural engineers, lawyers and veterinarians.

The agreement was signed by Dr. Hashem Gharaibeh, secretary of a special committee supervising the construction of the complex and the director of the local company.

Egyptian trade team contracts Jordanian goods worth \$1m

AMMAN (J.T.) — An Egyptian trade delegation which visited Jordan in the past week has made contracts with Jordanian merchants for importing \$1 million worth of Jordanian products, according to Dr. Mohammad Bani Hani, director of the trade centres corporation.

He said that Jordan is entitled to sell Egypt \$2.5 million worth of products annually through the Jordanian Trade Centre in Cairo, in accordance with a trade protocol signed by the two countries. Only \$500,000 worth of products remain to be sold; for this year and discussions on the subject will be conducted with the delegation on its coming visit to Jordan, Dr. Bani Hani said.

The director of the Jordanian Trade Centre in Cairo Jamil Qamrouh will leave for Cairo Monday after taking part in the Amman talks which ended Saturday.

In another development Labour Minister Tayseer Abdul Jabbar conferred here Sunday with Mr. Habb Wahbeh, the Egyptian charge d'affaires in Amman. They discussed labour-related issues and cooperation in the employment of manpower.

Exports via Aqaba increase

AQABA (Petra) — Goods exported through Aqaba port in January, February, March and April of this year increased by almost 47 tonnes over the same period of 1983, according to a spokesman for the Ports Corporation. He said that in the first four months of this year a total of 1,997,892 tonnes of goods were exported of which 123,131 tonnes were Jordanian phosphates.

The number of ships docking at the harbour between January and the end of April was 786 whereas those that docked in 1983 were 861, the spokesman added.

Majali discusses university deficit, student intake system

By Salameh B. Ne'matt
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — University of Jordan President Abdul Salam Majali Sunday announced that the university will suffer a JD 25,000,000 deficit in its 1984 budget with JD 23,400,000 in expenditure and 20,900,000 in income.

Speaking to reporters at a press conference, Dr. Majali said the average cost of teaching a student at the University of Jordan was JD 983 a year for new entries while the average paid by these students is JD 349, which means that the university contributes JD 634 per student. Dr. Majali said that previous entries pay JD 260 a year with a university contribution of JD 723.

Within the general policy approved by the university's board of deans, the university issued the instructions for accepting new students at the campus according to their grades obtained after the Tawjihi exam. Dr. Majali said the students will be accepted according to their marks, the capacity of the university and its capabilities.

For the faculties of medicine and dentistry, the minimum accepted average will be 85 per cent and in the faculties of engineering and pharmacy no less than 80. The minimum for acceptance in the rest of the faculties is 60, Dr. Majali said.

From each governorate and district governorate in Jordan, the first 50 students who apply will be accepted. Twenty per cent of the vacant seats will be for the children of those working in the Jordanian Armed Forces, the general intelligence and the civil defence.

Five per cent of the seats go to children of teachers working for the Ministry of Education while 15 seats will go to children of martyrs of the Jordanian Armed Forces, public security, general intelligence and civil defence. Two per cent of seats will also go to children of university teaching staff members, five per cent for foreign students, five per cent for students carrying old Tawjihi certificates and five per cent for Tawjihi graduates from other countries.

Dr. Majali said the number of students accepted for the 1984/85 scholastic year reached 2,360 students for bachelors degrees and 135 students in private studies. There were 1,102 males and 1,258 females. For other degrees 426 students were accepted bringing the total number of accepted students to 2,921.

Since its establishment in 1962, the university has graduated 20,121 students "who contributed effectively in building Jordan," Dr. Majali said. "What we have always aimed for and still are is the quality and not the quantity of students," he pointed out.

Dr. Majali said the university has allocated JD 2,895,000 in its 1984 budget for the students' activities and support projects. Announcing the balance of budget for the University of Jordan Hospital, Dr. Majali said it suffered a JD 3,310,000 deficit with its income of JD 6,440,000 and expenditure of JD 9,750,000.

Responding to question by reporters, Dr. Majali said he supported the idea of establishing new universities and organisations for higher studies that compete with the available universities. However, he warned that these can be counterproductive if used for commercial purposes.

Dr. Majali said that the University of Jordan and the Yarmouk University should consider the teaching of electronic and space sciences as they are badly needed in the modern world.

AOAS endorses 1985 budget

AMMAN (Petra) — The Arab Organisation of Administrative Sciences (AOAS) executive council has endorsed its general budget for 1985 and a plan for the organisation's programmes in the coming year.

Hussein cables China on national day

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein sent a cable of good wishes Sunday to Chinese President Li Xian'an in which he congratulated him in his name and on behalf of the government and people of Jordan on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. In his cable the King wished the people of China further progress and prosperity.

Although diplomatic relations between Jordan and China were only established in May 1977, trade and commercial relations between the two countries go back to as early as 1950. Following the exchange of diplomatic rep-

resentatives between China and Jordan, bilateral relations in all fields developed fast into strong and friendly ties.

Political relations were further bolstered following two visits by His Majesty King Hussein to China in 1983, and by a visit by the Chinese President Li Xian'an to Jordan last March.

The King first headed a seven-member Arab League delegation to explain to China peace proposals to solve the Palestinian question put by an Arab summit at the Moroccan city of Fez in September 1982. The King made another official visit to China in September 1983 after which the King

expressed satisfaction at the steady progress in bilateral relations. China has repeatedly expressed support for Arab causes and welcomed an idea, strongly endorsed and advocated by Jordan, to hold an international peace conference to solve the Palestinian question.

The volume of trade between the two countries reached \$66.49 million in 1983 compared to \$49.49 million in 1981. Jordan's exports to China include phosphates and chemical fertilizers, while imports from China include textile products, various light industry products, preserved food products, steel, pottery and raw materials for chemical industries.

Kana'an emphasises importance of child development in society

Jordan marks Arab Child Day

AMMAN (Petra) — The opening of mother and child care centres and children's parks in four towns will be among the programmes in week-long activities marking Jordan's celebration of Arab Child Day, which falls today. The children's parks will be opened at Queismeh, Jwdeh, Mafraq and Al Mughir.

Amman Municipality will host 100 children from various schools around the country to take them on tours of Amman and to show them around archaeological sites, the Haya Arts Centre and the Birds' Garden in Amman as part of the municipality's contribution to the celebrations.

Youth centres around the country will also host children and offer them a variety of programmes on the occasion. The first and second periods at primary schools in the country will be dedicated for children's activities Monday.

On the occasion, Minister of Social Development Abdul Salam Kana'an said that the Arab League had issued an Arab child charter which is based mainly on developing children's capabilities in a sound and healthy atmosphere. The development of children lies at the basis of comprehensive development as the children of today are the future of tomorrow, the minister said in an interview with the Jordanian News Agency, Petra.

Child sufferings

Mr. Kana'an also called on Jordanians to remember the Arab children in the occupied Arab territories, pointing to their sufferings and deprivation of basic human rights.

The minister said that the Ministry of Social Development has

set up a standing committee to supervise welfare activities for children. This committee has drawn up plans for developing the social, health, recreational and educational programmes for Jordanian children, the minister added.

In a separate interview with Petra, Dr. Abdullah Al Khatib, chairman of the General Union of Voluntary Societies (GUVS) said that voluntary work in Jordan helps the government in offering services to the needy and deprived people and in particular to children.

The main beneficiaries of the voluntary and charitable societies in Jordan are families, handicapped rehabilitation centres and children, Dr. Khatib said. But he added that GUVS continues to face some problems in implementing its work properly due to limited financial resources and because legislation has not been updated to help the societies with their work in rural, urban and badia regions and in the refugee camps.

Railway union issues proposals for Arab networks, training programmes

By Olga Mikhalev
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The Syria-based Arab Railway Union (ARU) concluded its two-day meeting Sunday at Al-Husseini Youth City following discussions on ways and means to establish railway connections based on standardisation of specifications and the regulations required to facilitate the future projects of linking the Arab World with a railway network.

The delegations representing railway corporations in Jordan, Tunisia, Algeria, Lebanon, Syria, Iraq and Libya, in addition to representatives from the Arab League, the Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU), the Arab Land Transport Union (ALTU) and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), discussed the ARU annual report, the 1985/86 ARU working plan and the union's 1985 budget. Also, during the first day of the meeting, Mr. Sahel Hamza of the Jordan Railway Corporation was elected the chairman of the ARU board of directors.

The ARU secretariat general presented its working plan for the years 1985/86 which included the

possibility of conducting a preliminary study to establish a training institute to train all Arab railway personnel, the possibility of building a wagon industry, establishing a department for statistics where the ARU will be able to work according to present and updated statistics, standardisation of railway terminology through an Arabic dictionary to be adopted in the Arab World and the possibility of conducting a preliminary study to establish a consultancy office to prepare studies for construction of railway lines based on Arab expertise.

Jordan's railway

Mr. Hamza said that the first line was built in Jordan between 1903 and 1904 connecting Jordan, Syria and Medina in Saudi Arabia and added that in the early 1970's the government decided to reconstruct this line which was destroyed during the 1st and 2nd World Wars and to connect the southern end of this line to Aqaba.

Mr. Hamza continued that this line, which is a narrow gauge type, is used to carry phosphate from the phosphate mines to Aqaba. "Since the Aqaba Railway Corporation project was completed in 1975, the capacity of the line increased to three million tonnes per year and we are working on increasing the railway capacity to reach the maximum capacity of the phosphate mines at Al Hassa and Al Abiad, in the middle region of Jordan," he said.

Also, a symposium entitled "Railway Safety" will be held in 1985 to discuss modern equipment and technology applied to the railways. Other decisions taken at the end of the meetings included making use of international organisations, such as the International Union of Railways (IUR) and to get in touch with them in order to provide the ARU with the rules, regulations, specifications, investments and all kind of experience to be translated into Arabic for the benefit of Arab railways.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Anani bans glass, blanket imports

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Industry, Trade and Tourism Jawad Al Anani Sunday issued instructions banning the importation of blankets, aluminium frames and two millimetre to 10 millimetre thick glass panes used for office desks and homes, as of Sunday Sept. 30th.

British women win again

AMMAN (J.T.) — The visiting British women handball team scored their second victory against Jordan's national team at Yarmouk University Sunday, winning the match 23-12 (12-6). The British team, here at the invitation of the Jordanian Handball Federation will play two more matches against the national team and one match against University of Jordan team.

13,086 engineers register in Jordan

AMMAN (Petra) — The number of engineers registered in the Jordanian Engineers' Association has reached 13,086 engineers according to association sources. These engineers are distributed as follows: 5,798 civil engineers, 1,011 architects, 2,316 mechanical engineers, 2,634 electrical engineers, 723 chemical engineers, 384 mining engineers and 220 engineering graduates.

Egypt jails 16

(Continued from page 1)

Rahman who, earlier in the trial, told the three-man bench from his courtroom cage that it would have to account for Sunday's verdicts "on the day of judgement."

Reuters correspondent Kate Dourian reported wild scenes of jubilation outside the heavily-guarded courtroom, at a suburban exhibition hall, as word spread among relatives that none of the accused — many of them students just out of their teens — would mount the scaffold and that many were being acquitted.

3 killed in riots

Meanwhile, three people were killed Sunday and 26 others, including seven policemen, were injured in riots in the Nile Delta town of Kafr Al Dawwar, eyewitnesses said.

They said demonstrators hurling stones clashed with police in the industrial town during protests against rising prices of bread and flour and higher pension contributions.

An Interior Ministry statement blamed the violence on what it termed "elements with extreme leftist leanings," which it said had distributed provocative literature. It did not mention casualties.

The statement only said the demonstrators had hurled stones at public utilities, damaging some buildings. It said some people were arrested and the situation was brought under control.

The eyewitnesses estimated that between 2,000 and 3,000 demonstrators began marching to Kafr Al Dawwar Sunday morning from nearby villages to demand price reductions of basic commodities such as bread, flour and cigarettes.

Workers in the industrial zone around Kafr Al Dawwar have been on strike for the past two days to protest against higher pension contributions.

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Israel's main tool is Arab disunity

By Tareq Masarweh

AMID CONTINUED tension in southern Lebanon due to Israel's arbitrary measures, Lebanese President Amin Gemayel issued an appeal to all factions and political groups in his country to end their differences and unite so as to liberate their country from Zionist occupation. The president is thus trying to rally his countrymen behind the national unity government of Lebanon in a bid to re-establish security in all parts of the country and rid southern Lebanon from the invading forces.

Maybe this call will help the Lebanese to come together and confront the common danger instead of fighting one another in an aimless war. In fact all Arabs should join hands to

help evict the Israelis from southern Lebanon and other occupied Arab territories. The Zionists have been able to achieve successes only because of the disunity and divisions in Arab ranks. It is time that Arabs in general and Lebanese in particular understood the nature and ambitions of Zionism whose leaders continue to carry out plans in our lands.

News about Israel's repressive measures in southern Lebanon, violations of human rights and a continued drive to evict the population from their land are appalling and distressing, especially as we see the Arab countries with folded arms, unable to confront the enemy in any way. Needless to say that Zionism

has adopted a strategy by which it strives to weaken the Arab states and by all means cause further division among them, and at the same time continues to strengthen Israel's military power to launch new attacks. The more the Arab states are divided into factions, sects and mini-states, the easier it is for Israel to extend its borders in every direction. A divided Arab Nation is a golden opportunity for the Zionists to Judaize Palestine, create weak entities around the Jewish state and impose hegemony on all neighbouring countries.

A glance at Zionism's history tells us that Zionist strategies, including Chaim Weizman, had planned to assemble

at least four million Jews in Palestine soon after the establishment of Israel in 1948. Four million, they said, is the minimum number of population needed for confronting the Arabs.

After the 1967 war when Israel dominated all of Palestine and parts of the Arab states, the Zionist strategists turned their attention to two Arab states: Jordan and Lebanon. In Jordan they planned to create dissension between Jordanians and Palestinians, but later they postponed the implementation of the plan until as many Palestinians as possible have been evicted from the occupied Arab territories. In 17 years, the Israelis

succeeded in evicting 500,000 Palestinians via the Jordan River bridges. The Zionists hope that a further deterioration of economic conditions in the West Bank and more terrorist actions by Meir Kahane will force more Arabs to leave.

Lebanon's destruction came about through the warring factions, an Israeli military campaign and continued fighting among various Lebanese groups. Israel benefited from the situation by extending its domain over southern Lebanon making it a de facto "north bank".

Following the 1973 war Zionist strategists focused their attention on Egypt and Syria.

They succeeded in driving the Camp David agreement and isolating Egypt from the rest of the Arab World, ensuring its neutral stand in the Arab-Israeli conflict. They succeeded in involving Lebanon's problems, making its continued hostility towards Iraq and damaging relations with Jordan.

This Zionist strategy has been published by the Israeli Haolam Hazei magazine in 1956 and the Israelis are implementing it at the present. We should not be surprised at Israel's actions which came to conform to set plans and as a natural result of our sharing responsibility and duty towards our usurped lands.

Summitry season

WHAT, IN the end, does one do with the concept of Arab summitry? It hangs around our necks like a heavy chain, holding us together but dragging our necks down close to the ground. It has been a hallmark of our pan-Arab mythology in recent decades that major decisions have to be made by Arab summit meetings. But the history of Arab summitry is not one of the bright spots of the Arab World. In recent years, summits have been marked by boycotts, eternal postponements or unfulfilled promises. The rare achievement has been the 1982 Fez summit's agreement on an Arab peace plan, but that plan has remained words on paper, unsubstantiated by subsequent Arab diplomacy.

For the past year, the Arab states have continually bickered, and have prevented the next scheduled summit to take place. Now, Morocco has proposed a summit meeting to discuss the implications of Jordan's renewal of diplomatic ties with Egypt.

We have always supported the concept of Arab summitry as a useful mechanism for making major decisions and giving them the force of Arab unanimity. But this has rarely happened in the past. We recall that the first Arab summit was called to discuss Israel's threats against Arab water resources, in the early 1960s. Two decades later, Israel exerts even greater control over Arab water, particularly over the headwaters of the Jordan River basin. The Baghdad summit was supposed to thwart the Egyptian-Israeli peace accord, but has not done so. The Amman summit was supposed to have launched a decade of pan-Arab investments in strategic development projects, but this effort has moved slowly. The Fez summit decisions have remained dormant.

If summitry is a positive expression of a clear pan-Arab will to act, then let a thousand summits convene. But if it is used as a camouflage mechanism, to hide inter-Arab discord under the cover of official courtesy and Arab social niceties, then summitry disqualifies itself as a serious political mechanism. It would be yet another tragic waste of time and dignity if an Arab summit were convened in haste only to make considerable noise but result in no concrete actions.

The Arab people have enough to keep them depressed already, without having to submit to the further agony of yet another exercise in shallow Arabism. Let another summit convene, by all means, but let it be a serious effort that truly tackles our pan-Arab problems and challenges.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Unity against evacuation

INSTEAD OF criticising Jordan for its decision to restore diplomatic relations with Egypt, a step designed to strengthen joint Arab action, Arab states should turn their attention to what is going on inside the occupied Arab territories. They should work in unity to foil Israeli attempts to evict the Arab population from their land by force.

Reports Saturday said that Zionist terrorist Meir Kahane intends to storm the Arab town of Taibeh in occupied Palestine on Oct. 9, accompanied by his supporters in a bid to evict the people of the town from their homes. This will be the second such attempt by Kahane after his failure to drive away the people of Um Al Fahm a few weeks ago. Of course this kind of terrorism is condoned and encouraged by the Israeli government which normally approves of criminal actions against the Arab population.

No doubt Arab states which criticise Jordan for its decision to resume normal relations with a sister Arab state have by now learnt of Kahane's plans, but surely they have done nothing to help the Arab population resist these plans. Neither have these states taken a positive stand which would at least unify Arab ranks in the face of the common threat.

Criticising Jordan will by no means help Arab causes, but rebuilding Arab solidarity and unifying Arab ranks and reconciliation with other Arab states will at the end help achieve the aspirations of the nation.

Al Dustour: Stop Zionist brutality

THE ILL-TREATMENT of Arab detainees in Israeli jails has reached unprecedented levels and requires quick intervention by international organisations to put an end to the barbaric and inhuman way these detainees are treated at the hands of their Zionist captors. The Arab organisations in the Israeli-occupied lands have expressed their indignation at this treatment and announced a one-day general strike to display solidarity with the detainees. This is an example that should be copied by the Arab states where a day of solidarity with the Arab detainees should be declared and efforts made to expose Zionist actions to the world.

The ill-treatment of the Arab detainees who are struggling to free their land and people from the Israeli yoke should move various world organisations in general and Arab institutions and governments in particular not only to condemn the Israeli actions but to put an end to such inhuman treatment and violations of human rights.

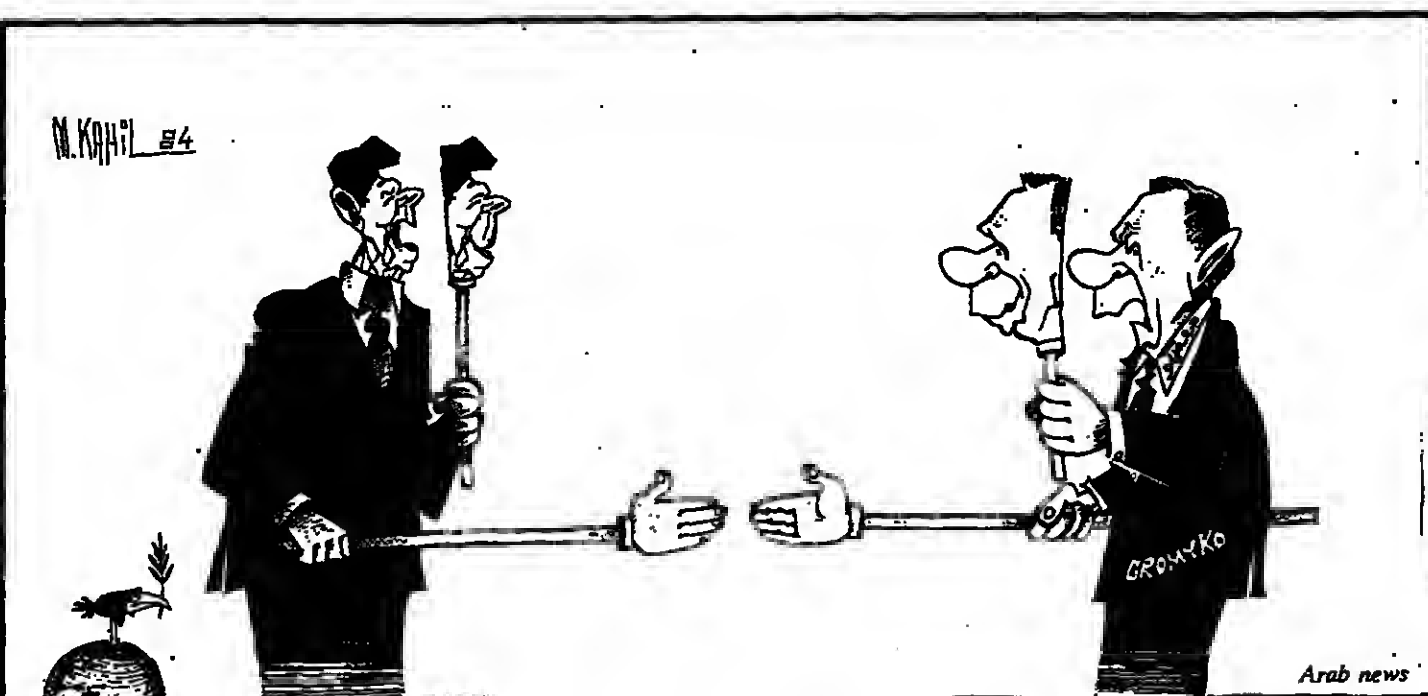
Egypt has called for the convening of an international conference for the countries which had signed the Geneva fourth convention that deals with human rights. This call should be supported by the other Arab states which should adopt a unified action in the face of brutal Israeli behaviour.

Sawt Al Shaab: The right move

SEVERING RELATIONS with Egypt at the time of signing of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty could be justified, as the Arabs then wanted to put pressure on Egypt to refrain from making unilateral steps that would harm the Arab cause. The pressure had paid off and Egypt had moved towards the Arabs under President Mubarak and away from the Camp David agreements and the relations with Israel.

Egypt had proved beyond doubt that it is working continuously and relentlessly to support Arab causes and help the Arab World solve its problems. Egypt had sought to improve its relations with the Arabs, and for its endeavours it deserves some kind of reciprocal action to encourage it onwards.

The Arabs should in fact seek to bring back Egypt to their ranks and not to leave it out in the cold. Restoring Egypt to the Arab fold is not a crime as the Syrian propaganda media are trying to present it to the Arab masses, but it is rather a move in the right direction.



World leaders identify concerns in assembly

By Nick Ludington
Associated Press

UNITED NATIONS — The standoff between the superpowers was blamed for the lack of progress on other pressing world issues by speaker after speaker during the first full week of debate at the new session of the United Nations General Assembly.

The week's highlight was the dramatic exchange between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, in which Mr. Gromyko stated that Moscow would be satisfied only with deeds, not words.

Meanwhile, ministers from throughout the world rose to blame the superpower rivalry for lack of progress on disarmament and the failure to quench the flames of current hot spots, including Lebanon and the Arab-Israeli dispute, the Iran-Iraq war, Cyprus, Central America, Cambodia, Afghanistan, apartheid and Namibia. All those issues are on the assembly agenda.

The Yugoslav foreign minister, Rado Dzakovic, asked, "Don't even the most powerful countries feel more threatened today than at the time when they were negotiating and showing more tolerance for the interests of others?"

New Zealand's Prime Minister David Lange pleaded with the

superpowers to stop their "irrational" nuclear arms race which he said could lead to "self-inflicted extinction of the human race."

Wu Xueqian, foreign minister of China, striking a careful balance, criticised both Moscow and Washington for escalating the arms race while busily "shifting the responsibility for obstructing and sabotaging the talks onto the other."

Only one of the week's 56 speakers made a specific, new proposal aimed at solving an international dispute.

Japan's Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe suggested what a spokesman said was a "preliminary, partial cease-fire" in the Iran-Iraq war to begin with an end to the use of chemical weapons and bombing of ports and harbours.

India's Foreign Minister Ram Niwas Mirdha linked disarmament to another pervasive concern: the poverty and crushing debt burden of many developing countries.

He said \$1 trillion is spent a year on arms, mostly by the industrialised countries.

"A significant reduction in this enormously wasteful expenditure will not only help ease tensions the world over but could be used to augment the presently decreasing levels of assistance to developing nations," Mr. Mirdha said.

Afghan Foreign Minister Shab Mohammed Dost put it more harshly. The West, he said, "irrationally squanders billions of dollars on militarisation while hundreds of millions of people around the world are suffering from poverty, hunger, disease and unemployment."

Ministers from many developing countries called for the opening of "global negotiations" between the developing "South" and the developed "North" to bring about a new international economic order with the world's resources more equally shared.

The United States and other Western nations have been wary of such talks, fearing the one-nation, one-vote format would negate their economic and political clout.

Singapore, one of the rare success stories among developing economies, took a novel approach. S. Dhanabalan, Singapore's banker-foreign minister, urged developing countries to "plug into the international economic system because that system is the only source of the capital, technology and management skills that we need to pull ourselves out of poverty."

Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi said that interest paid by developing countries helps finance the deficits of the ind-

ustrialised countries. "It is inexcusable that the economic systems of Latin America, in the year of 1983 alone, transferred \$30 billion to the industrialised countries," he said.

As the first week wound up, 45 foreign ministers from a grouping of 124 developing countries, issued a joint declaration keyed to their concern over the deterioration of their economies.

Many of the 56 speakers stressed the particularly desperate economic plight of African nations, which they linked to the spread of terrorism and human rights violations.

To realise the extent of the African crisis, said Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismat Abdul-Meguid, "it suffices to know that an estimated five million children will die in 1984 as a result of food shortage, that more than 150 million people face the danger of famine this year."

Norwegian Foreign Minister Kari Willoch said, "Nobody can tell today who will be struck tomorrow" by acts of terrorism which is increasing and "requires our fullest attention."

"Unfortunately the appalling fact is that on several occasions, there have been serious indications that governments have been involved in such terrorism," he said without naming names.

IMF policies believed to heal debt crisis

By Aiver Carlson
Reuters

WASHINGTON — Two years after a debt crisis seriously rattled the world's fragile monetary system, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) is convinced that its policies are bringing about a cure.

At this year's annual meeting of the fund and World Bank, which ended Thursday, IMF officials backed by the United States and other industrial countries defended what has become known as the case-by-case approach to the debt crisis.

Officials believe that rather than looking for the global solution sought by some Third World countries, each debt-laden country should be dealt with individually.

"The differences among countries are such that a case-by-case approach offers the only realistic hope of continued progress," IMF Managing Director Jacques de Larosiere told delegates from 148 member-countries attending the meeting.

Indian Finance Minister Pranab Mukherjee expressed a very different view, telling a gathering of finance ministers and central bankers that the crisis was systemic "and not merely due to erratic shocks or some temporary phenomena."

"However hard we try to overcome these problems through ad hoc and special solutions, we are unlikely to make sustained pro-

gress unless there is a more basic review of international monetary and financial issues," he said.

India, along with some other developing countries, proposed an international conference to examine these matters.

This was blocked by the United States, however. Instead, it proposed some of the issues be explored in an extended meeting next spring of the IMF's policy-making interim committee and the joint IMF-World Bank development committee.

This won approval from most other countries, although it fell far short of what Third World states wanted and essentially eliminated the chance of a wider gathering.

Only a sharp deterioration of global economic activity will now challenge the case-by-case approach towards solving the problems of the heavily indebted countries.

The latest example of this approach was the accord earlier this week between the IMF and Argentina that ended protracted wrangling between fund economists and Argentine officials.

The accord, which will provide Argentina with \$1.4 billion in loans in return for some economic reforms urged by the IMF, must still be ratified by the fund's executive board, but Mr. de Larosiere's blessing suggests this is almost a certainty.

The IMF and commercial banks consider past efforts to put together complex rescue packages for

Mexico and Brazil have been a success and proof that their approach works.

But lending agency officials have no doubts it will take years and perhaps a little luck to see a return to health of these countries and a number of others still to be tackled.

As always, they say, a large factor to the resolution of the debt problem is the U.S. economy. The theory is that good U.S. growth will boost the economies of its trading partners, including those in the Third World.

President Reagan, who defended his economic policy to only modest applause from delegates, noted that the United States has a massive trade deficit, which he interpreted to mean that developing countries were being helped by sales of their commodities in the vast U.S. market.

U.S. critics complained that high American interest rates, the sharp rise in the dollar's value and questions about the sustainability of the recovery, were overwhelming other economies and making it difficult for the recovery to spread.

During the meeting, the West German Central Bank had to intervene in the foreign exchanges to stop the dollar's rise. The U.S. Federal Reserve might also have acted.

Although the Third World argued for more aid, saying the debt crisis was still taking a huge toll in human misery, this week's mee-

ting was dominated by the United States, the richest country belonging to the two leading agencies.

Developing nations wanted an increase in special drawing rights, the hybrid currency the IMF allocates, but were rebuffed by the industrial world on grounds that it would do little to alleviate poverty and perhaps reignite global inflation.

World Bank President Tom Clausen complained that Washington, backed by other major powers, also blocked a big increase in the funds used to make interest-free loans to the poorest countries.

But as one European official said privately: "In the final analysis, it was a quiet meeting and that is exactly what the Reagan administration, facing an election in November, wanted."

Bishop Jenkins, already a figure of controversy because of his views on the resurrection and the virgin birth, promptly ran into more flak from leading Conservatives who are always ultra-sensitive to criticism, however mild, from the Anglican Church, which used to be referred to as "the Tory Party at prayer."

The government's counter attack was led by the Energy Secretary, Mr. Peter Walker, who suggested that the bishop might like to say a few prayers for the working miners who for months had been suffering misery at the hands of the mobs. "I was surprised to hear that in a Christian's view there is something wrong with being either elderly or American," he said. "I hope all Christians will look very carefully at those who organise mob violence."

British Liberals work against leader's advice

By James Lewis

IF A Liberal government ever came to power in Britain, the United States would be ordered to remove its cruise missiles "forthwith." That was the decision taken by the Liberal Party at its assembly in Bournemouth last week, contrary to the advice of its leader, Mr. David Steel. And the party's growing unilateralist wing was delighted with its success.

The realities of the situation are rather different, if only because the chances of the Liberals winning power in the foreseeable future are wildly improbable. But Mr. Steel continues to believe, with rather more justification, that the Alliance between his party and the SDP could take office at the next general election, and he urged his members to return to their constituencies to embark on a three-year election campaign.

As part of that campaign, the two parties have already agreed to produce, by 1986, a draft programme for government which will have to take a stance on defence and disarmament. The SDP is not in favour of unilaterally renouncing cruise, so the Bournemouth declaration, which Mr. Steel reckons to be a sure-fire vote-loser, is unlikely ever to find its way into an Alliance election manifesto.

For the moment, however, there is no great rancour about the leader's refusal to accept the Assembly's verdict. Though Mr. Steel has been under criticism during the past year for a lacklustre performance and for seeming to concede the Alliance initiative to his SDP counterpart, Dr. David Owen, the rapturous reception of his closing speech to the conference confirmed his position as the irreplaceable leader of the party (for the time being anyway).

Part of Mr. Steel's speech demanded the recall of parliament to consider his proposals for ending the coal strike. One element of his peace formula was the dismissal of the chairman of the National Coal Board, Mr. Ian MacGregor, and his replacement by someone like Labour's former Industry Secretary, Mr. Eric Varley, who had negotiating skills and knowledge of the coal industry.

Another element would be emergency legislation allowing 10 per cent of miners to trigger a national ballot on whether they wanted to continue the stoppage. "This trigger," said Mr. Steel, "will be pointed at the head of Mr. Arthur Scargill (the miners' leader) and his dictatorial ways."

Much the same sentiments were echoed a few hours later by the new Bishop of Durham, the Rt. Rev. David Jenkins, who said in a reference to Mr. MacGregor that "the withdrawal of an imported, elderly American to leave a reconciling opportunity for some local product is surely neither dishonourable nor improper."

Miners must not be deceived, said Bishop Jenkins in his enthronement sermon, but Mr. Scargill should scale down his demands to demonstrate that he was "not an absolutist but a compassionate and realistic negotiator who cares more for people than for an ideology."

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Mrs. Thatcher left with a relatively empty diary because of the cancellation of her intended trip to the Far East, used it to lambast the miners. The pimen could stay out as long as they liked, she said in one particularly aggressive interview, but the government still intended to close uneconomic pits. She did not want anyone to misunderstand her government's determination to sit out the pit strike which is already more than six months old and therefore the longest national dispute in British industrial history.

The prime minister's tone was clearly intended to put a stop to speculation that some ministers, worried about Mr. MacGregor's uncertain performance, are beginning to have cold feet about an apparently endless strike in the coalfields.

Mr. MacGregor was recently putting his side of the case to leaders of the Trades Union Congress, which has been asked by Mr. Scargill to throw the weight of the trade union movement behind his men. The TUC has so far only heard Mr. Scargill's version of the abortive negotiations between the two sides and was anxious to know whether the coal board chairman really is as intransigent as the miners' leader makes him out to be.

Mr. Scargill lost what could have been vital support when the dock union called off a three-week strike which many dockers had in any case refused to observe.

Mr. Scargill was this week still hoping to persuade steel unions to bring production to a halt in their industry. This manoeuvre, too, seemed doomed to failure... but the dispute could still be brought to a crisis if ballots of the pit workers' union, being carried out this week, produce a two-third majority needed for a strike.

Because they provide safety cover, the National Association of Colliery Overmen, Deputies and Shotfireders could close every pit that is currently working. Sign were that a strike was likely because the deputies have been angered by a Coal Board decision to withdraw a disputes agreement ensuring their pay during strikes by other unions.

Mrs. Thatcher also made use of her unexpected spare time to launch a counter attack against the mounting chorus of criticism of her government's handling of the Belgrano affair. Given the chances she insisted, she would still order the sinking of the Argentine cruiser in exactly the same way. And she flatly denied that it had been a ministerial decision to prosecute Mr. Clive Ponting, a senior civil servant, for leaking documents of the matter to a Labour MP.

More interestingly, perhaps, the prime minister confirmed the allegation that the Northwood operations HQ did not tell the War Cabinet that the Belgrano had changed course after authorities had been given for the sinking but before the ship had been torpedoed. "The precise course and position of the Belgrano at that time were irrelevant," she said.

For this reason, said Mrs. Thatcher, the news that the cruise was steaming homewards at the time of her sinking "was not made known to ministers at that time." This new twist in the tale led to new accusations: that the War Cabinet had been a victim of a military conspiracy to conceal the fact about the vessel's position.

Mr. Tam Dalyell, who has hounded the government for two years over the Belgrano affair, repeated his demand for a public inquiry and said: "If they did not know for 11 hours what the course of that ship was, what for heaven's sake happens to all of us when comes not to Argentina 11,000 miles away, but to Russians 2,000 miles away and we are dealing with Polaris and Trident missiles? The consequences of that kind of cock-up are spine-chilling and terrifying." — *The Guardian*.

Handwritten signature: *David Steel*

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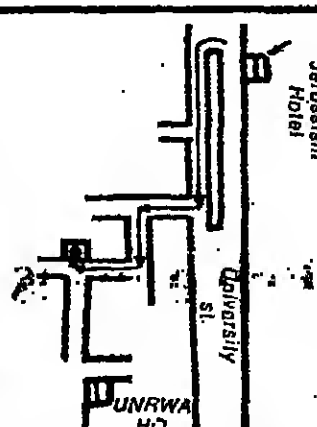
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Saudi company aims for five-year capital investments of \$4.5 billion

RIYADH (R) — Saudi Arabian Basic Industries Corp. (SABIC) expects to spend 16 billion riyals in capital investments on downstream industries in its fourth five-year plan starting in 1985, according to the company's annual report.

The report, which said that 38 billion riyals had been invested on SABIC projects to date, said the new projects would be mainly for "second generation industries" to complement basic industries already underway.

There are 3.56 Saudi riyals to the dollar.

The report said three second generation industries had already been identified, including the National Gases Co., which at present produces 1,200 tonnes of oxygen and 400 tonnes of nitrogen daily. It said the second, the National Plastic Co., is expected to start production in the first quarter of next year.

A feasibility study on a third such project for the production of MTBE, an anti-knock compound used in unleaded petrol, is almost complete and work is planned to start next year.

The report, for 1983, said three projects had come on stream in the year.

The 800,000-tonne annual capacity Saudi Iron and Steel Co. went into iron bar production, while the Al Jubail Fertiliser Co., a joint urea producing venture with a Taiwanese partner, has commitments to cover its 500,000-tonne annual capacity.

The third, the Saudi Methanol Co., a joint venture with a Japanese consortium, is expected to overtake its 600,000 tonnes annual capacity, it said.

Saudi Arabia aims to take five per cent of the world petrochemicals markets with projects coming on stream over the next few years, many of them joint ventures between SABIC and foreign companies.

The prospect is worrying traditional producers of petrochemicals, particularly in Western Europe.

They believe Saudi Arabia, with access to abundant and cheap supplies of energy and feedstocks, could put the traditional producers out of business.

Iran plans another austerity budget

TEHRAN (R) — The Iranian government has served notice that it plans another austerity budget for next year to help fight inflation and reduce reliance on oil export earnings.

But in a circular to government departments and organisations, Prime Minister Hossein Mousavi said unqualified priority would be given to carrying on Iran's four-year-old war with Iraq.

Mr. Mousavi said he would limit the government budget for next year, beginning in March, to 3,700 billion rials (\$41 billion), according to the circular, which gave departments guidelines on dra-

wing up individual budgets. This is nearly 4.5 billion rials (\$50 million) below this year's budget, which was reduced considerably by the Majlis (Parliament) from the figure sought by the government.

After the war effort, which now consumes about 42 per cent of the budget in direct and related expenditure, priority would be given to agriculture, water and land, mining, heavy industries, chemical industry and energy, the circular said.

The budget will be divided into 2,700 billion rials (\$30 billion) for

current expenditure and 1,000 billion rials (\$11 billion) for development, according to the circular, published in newspapers this month.

The circular came down firmly against increasing the share of oil revenue to finance current expenditures.

The government was criticised in a recent Majlis debate on a vote of confidence for taking ever-larger slices of oil revenues.

Official figures show annual inflation fell to 17 per cent last year from 30 per cent in 1980-81.

But some analysts put the figure much higher and Mr. Mousavi has said that inflation is still very high and it is necessary to make constant efforts to eliminate the problem.

Soares sees no option to economic austerity

SAO PAULO, Brazil (R) — Countries facing balance of payments problems have no alternative but to impose austerity measures and accept supervision from the International Monetary Fund (IMF), according to Portuguese Prime Minister Mario Soares.

The existing international system needed changing but while it lasted "there is no alternative to the fund and austerity," he told journalists here.

Mr. Soares, here for a two-day meeting of the Socialist International starting in Rio de Janeiro on Monday, said Portugal had been forced to call in the IMF in 1978 and 1983.

In 1983 Portugal, which has foreign debts of some \$11 billion, cut its balance of payments by half to \$1.6 billion. But the price was increased hardship for people whose standard of living was already low, he added.

The crisis in Central America would be one of the key issues to be discussed at the executive bureau meeting of the Socialist International, Mr. Soares said.

GCC considers links with Qatari gas fields

DOHA (R) — A senior Qatari official was Saturday quoted as saying oil ministers from Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) member states were considering building pipelines to link their countries with Qatar's huge natural gas fields.

Sheikh Rashid bin Awida, deputy general manager of the Qatar General Petroleum Corporation, was also quoted as saying in an interview with the newspaper Al Raya that initial production from the offshore "north field" would be around two billion cubic feet a day.

Production is expected to start in 1992, and the other members of the GCC, which in addition to Qatar groups Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Oman, Bahrain and the United Arab Emirates, will be the first customers, Sheikh Rashid said.

The north field, being developed at a cost of \$6 billion has proven reserves of at least 100,000 billion cubic feet and probable reserves of three times that, according to Qatari officials.

Price rises could follow China's celebrations

PEKING (R) — As China prepared for festivities on Monday to celebrate five years of unprecedented peace and prosperity, a leading financial daily warned Saturday that prices must rise if the economy is to stay on course.

Devoting a whole page to what it termed price reform, the official Economic Daily said China's present price structure was irrational and must be changed.

Almost 25 per cent of government spending in China now goes on price subsidies and Western diplomats say reform of the pricing structure will be a key issue at a Communist Party central committee plenum to be convened this month.

The plenum will follow shortly after Monday's national celebrations marking the 35th anniversary of founding of the People's Republic by Mao Tse-tung. The celebrations, which will include a big military parade in Peking, have been turned into a huge endorsement of present leader Mr. Deng Xiaoping's pragmatic policies, which have moved away from the economic dogmatism of Mao.

But the government has so far been unable to reduce significantly the huge subsidies on basic items such as food, housing and transport, fearing that sudden price rises could provoke worker unrest.

The Chinese government says the country's one billion people are now happier and better off than ever before.

But Premier Zhao Ziyang has warned that prices cannot continue to be subsidised at the present rate indefinitely.

Articles to stimulate debate

Saturday's Economic Daily published three articles by different authors giving contrasting views about price reform, but all underlined that the present system could not go on.

The articles appeared designed to open a debate about the need for price reform ahead of the plenum.

Implying that the laws of supply and demand should play a more active role in China's economy, Mr. Z. had told visiting former West German chancellor Mr. Helmut Schmidt this week: "We should act according to the law of value and make conscientious use of it to develop the planned economy."

In a meeting with a group of foreign experts, he said Friday the plenum would adopt a document on restructuring China's economy, but gave no details.

One of Saturday's articles said the market should be allowed to set prices, while another argued for a restructured pricing system within a planned economy.

Japan calls for stronger world trade regulations to avert misery

LOS ANGELES (R) — Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe Sunday called for more effective rules governing international trade, declaring millions of people could face hunger and despair in the next century if present trends continued.

"Poverty invites political unrest and the turmoil that can trigger regional conflict," Mr. Abe said in a speech before a dinner audience in Los Angeles.

"For a healthier world economy, we need first of all to roll back the rising tide of protectionism in many industrialised countries," Mr. Abe said.

"To do this, we must have more effective rules governing international trade, and we must ensure that all nations adhere to these rules," he added.

Mr. Abe, who took part in the

opening session of the U.N. General Assembly in New York, said Japan believed individual frictions must not be allowed to damage the overall Japanese-U.S. relationship.

"How we manage our relations and resolve our bilateral problems inevitably affects the fabric of the world economy as a whole," Mr. Abe said.

He said the world faced three major challenges during the remainder of the 20th century — to construct a more stable framework for peace, to revitalise the

world economy and to address more effectively the North-South problem — differences between the "haves" and "have nots."

"If current trends continue, the 21st century may turn out to be a century of hunger and despair for millions of people in the South," he said.

"We cannot allow advances in science and technology to widen the gap between North and South and further divide the globe between 'haves' and 'have nots,'" he said.

The advanced industrialised countries needed to adopt open policies, mutually coordinated as much as possible.

"We must clearly recognise that if each nation today pursues its short-term gains for itself, then all

nations may well suffer much greater long-term losses," Mr. Abe said.

Mr. Abe said he hoped the Soviet Union would respond seriously to what he described as initiatives by Western nations to improve East-West relations.

"I believe the Soviets should be able to see that it is in their own interests to reduce the dangers of nuclear war, to stabilise East-West relations and to improve their relations with Japan," he said.

Mr. Abe said Japan intended to support China's modernisation efforts to the fullest extent possible.

W. Europe to boost aid to C. America

SAN JOSE (R) — Twelve Western European nations, in their first high-level venture into Central America, have agreed to increase aid to the region by 50 per cent.

The move was announced Saturday night at the end of a meeting between 12 Western European foreign ministers and nine from Latin America.

The United States had earlier urged the 10-member European Community, Spain and Portugal to exclude Nicaragua from any aid package.

The communiqué did not refer

to Nicaragua but stressed the need for closer cooperation between Western Europe and Central America as a whole.

Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto told a press conference the proposals showed the Europeans "would never accept any orders from any other country to attempt to isolate a third country."

European Commission President Edgar Pisani said the European Community's aid to Central America would rise to \$45 million from \$30 million and would amount to \$225 million over the next

five years. Priority would go to projects such as health research and programmes to help the area's thousands of refugees, with agricultural development also high on the list.

Conference delegates said the two-day meeting had underlined that the Europeans and the United States, traditionally the dominant power in Central America, viewed the region's problems from different perspectives.

Algeria, Spain locked in row over gas accord

ALGIERS (R) — Algeria and Spain are locked in a billion-dollar dispute over a gas contract which has badly strained their economic links and could affect their political relations.

The stalemate appears total after 18 months of tough talks on compensation for failure by Spain to take delivery of agreed quantities of Algerian Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG).

The Algerian state firm Sonatrach is claiming more than \$1 billion in compensation at the Geneva arbitration tribunal, Spanish diplomatic sources said in Algiers.

The sum asked in Geneva is based on non-execution of a "take or pay" clause in a contract signed 10 years ago between Sonatrach and the Spanish state gas company Enagas.

Enagas then agreed to purchase 4.5 billion cubic metres a year from 1982 but shipments still amount to less than one-third of this.

Algerian secretary of state for energy Mr. Sadek Boussena says Sonatrach invested more than \$1.5 billion in the liquefying plant of Skikda, eastern Algeria, one of the most modern in the world. With interest on loans and fixed costs, repayment amounts to more

than \$400 million a year for 10 years, he said.

Algerian officials say there is no alternative customer at the moment for the Skikda plant. They dismiss Spanish arguments that there is no market for the gas in Spain.

The row is seriously affecting trade relations between the two countries. Algeria was Spain's first customer in the Third World, and Spain is Algeria's fourth-biggest source of imports and the seventh-largest importer of Algerian goods.

Nearly all new contracts between Algeria and Spain have been frozen since October last year, Spanish diplomats say. The dispute could cost Madrid about half its exports of goods and services, worth \$1 billion last year.

Spanish sales of cement and agricultural products, worth more than \$145 million in 1983, have shrunk to nothing, the diplomats said. Exports of plastics, timber, steel and textiles have been drastically reduced.

Algeria has suspended a contract for Spanish construction of a dam at Mexana worth \$68 million, and since July Sonatrach has suspended repayment of a \$150 million loan it received from Enagas in 1975.

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR MON. OCTOBER 1, 1984

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Only by thinking in terms of what you can do to please others in practical terms, in thinking and following long-term goals set for yourself and in the use of tact will you prevent delays.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Concentrate on what you have promised to do and carry through in a cheerful manner so that no problems can arise.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Find the right manner in which you can come to better terms with a partner who can be quite stubborn.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Begin the week properly by getting right at the work ahead of you, and you will accomplish a good deal.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Delve into small pleasures that will give you surcease from troubles and worry for awhile.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Get home affairs well thought out, but do nothing to confuse those who dwell with you. Forget that acquaintance who wastes your time.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Study communications and be very sensible in handling them, but also charming. Get other needs met besides financial ones.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Pay more attention to how you can make property improvements and add to its value and charm.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Get out into the bustling world of activity early so that you can forget any secret anxieties that you may have. Be assertive.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Review secret plans you have and make sure they are accurate before you put them in operation.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) If you act in a forthright manner, you can easily gain that personal wish that means so much to you.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Be more tactful in handling work and gain the approval of a wigwig. Be sensible and be safe. Drive carefully.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Pursue any new outlets that come up today that can be pursued profitably. Do not take up any moot topic with your mate.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she can easily comprehend worldly affairs. Early teach to have a more cooperative attitude toward friends since there is a tendency here of wanting to be the ruler, and thereby alienate pals. A college education should be planned and be sure that the diet is right.

THE BETTER HALF By Harris



"I'm working on a secret project of work. I'm teaching my computer how to goof off."

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Herri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

FRASC

WELJE

DRAWZI

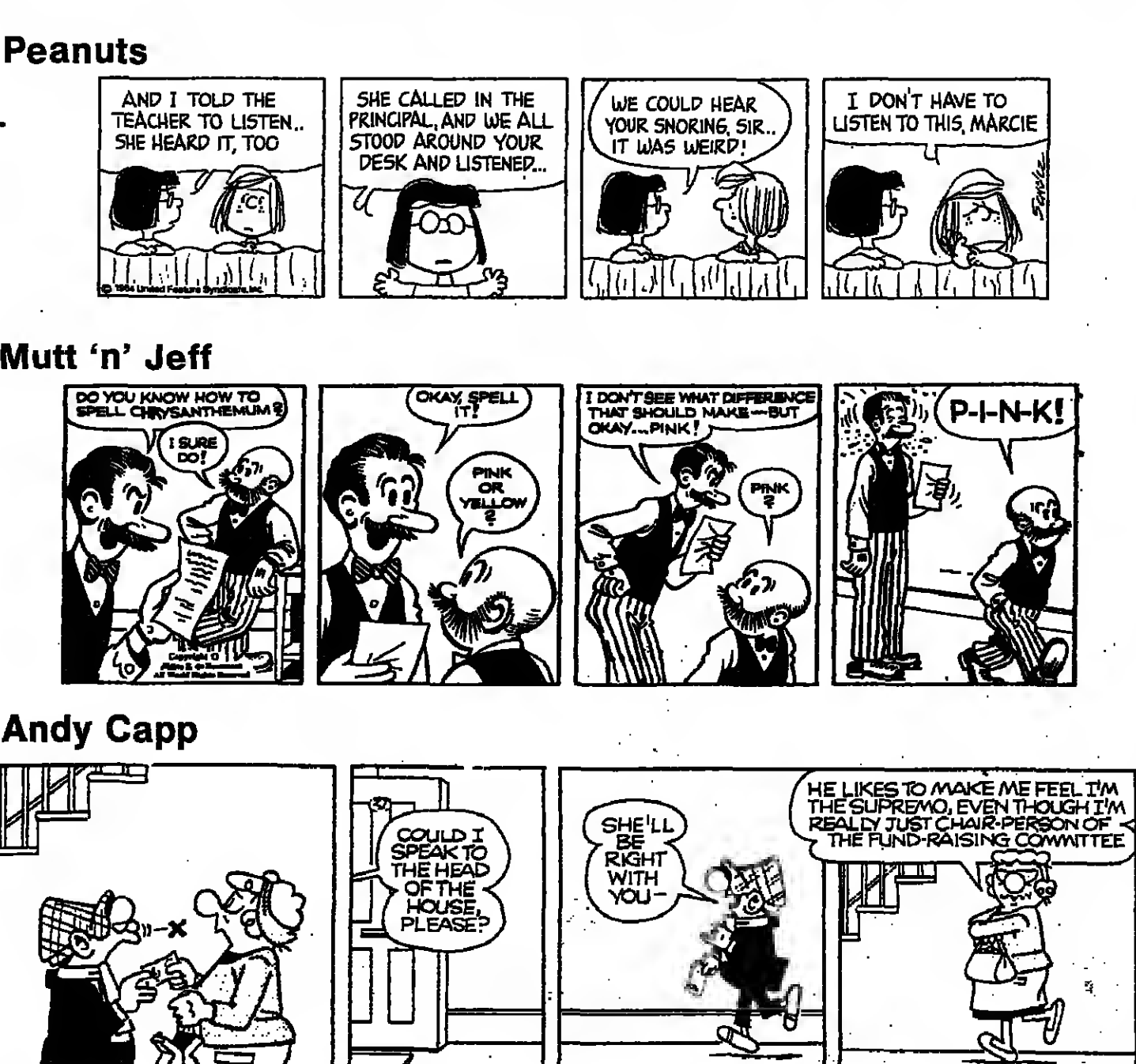
KEBTUC

Answer: FRASC, WELJE, DRAWZI, KEBTUC

Yesterday's Jumbles: NICE, VIXEN, LIMBER, BENIGN

Answer: How the vampire loved—in "VEIN"

Peanuts



THE Daily Crossword by James R. Burns

ACROSS

- Exchange
- "— Your Wagon"
- Stage part
- Two compartments
- Place of dwelling
- Golden call
- At a distance
- Shakespearean character
- Assembled
- One of the 36
- Chaperone
- Wine or gravel
- Legatee
- Mine still
- Denies
- Basting up
- Ocean
- Desideratum
- At the age of
- Freberg or Getz
- Rainbow
- Finish behind
- runner-up
- Experienced
- Sp. gold
- Cabins
- Ship's officer
- "Scourge of God"
- Initiation
- Across
- Caldwell
- Hill's regime
- Die
- Grade
- Bagging liber
- Useless
- Is beholden to
- Chose
- Enclosures

DOWN

- Rascal
- Thin cake
- Maidle
- diem
- Marches
- Latin role
- Yes
- Slangy
- timid
- Used car
- Transit palms
- Norse god
- Some chops
- Director Kazan
- Feeling regret
- Celtic's Larry
- Particular kind
- Part of
- Vasoplatin
- Avarice
- City in Piedmont
- Calendar span
- Trail icy roads
- "— bring—"
- Famous race
- loser
- Early Peruvian ruler
- Domesticated
- Display
- Is capable
- Erie's neighbor
- Showing nicks
- Longjourney
- Evades work
- Base of statue
- Sty-blue
- German's companion
- Legal papers
- Rel. of air
- Become less formal
- Prove boring
- Catcher's need
- 58 Miscal
- 59 Top off

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

ARAB, DRILL, EWER, FICO, HAVES, NOAH, HOMOLIKAN, HADRI, STEPHENS, AMIENS, SIAN, DAVES, BALLOW, REMAINS, UREKA, ARIAN, CTR, GODO, LASCAR, LLEY, DOWN, DAVE, DIANA, STERNOIS, BOSTON, EADS, RAY, ABIEIT, FLIESIDE, JACKO, FAL, TRIADES, RIGGS, ABIEIT, RSIAN, BEND, TIOPE, SAME

Handwritten signature or note at the bottom of the page.

Shultz, Gromyko may meet again, Soviets say

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet News Agency TASS reported Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko's return home Sunday from his final meeting with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, saying the two sides had agreed to meet again if necessary.

Mr. Shultz said after the two hours of talks in Washington Saturday that there had been a "substantive discussion" and that the two sides would keep in touch. Mr. Gromyko had no comment.

TASS said the Shultz-Gromyko meeting had been a follow-up to intensive talks with President Reagan on Friday.

It said that Mr. Gromyko and Mr. Shultz discussed "the situation in some parts of the world, including Europe, the Middle East and Far East" and also covered bilateral relations.

"They agreed to have in the future, if need be and by agreement, meetings of representatives of the sides to discuss further these and, perhaps, some other problems," TASS said.

The Communist Party newspaper Pravda, in a commentary on Mr. Gromyko's United Nations

address of last Thursday, repeated his assessment of the U.S.-Soviet talks.

His meeting with Mr. Reagan, Pravda said, "does not allow one, regrettably, to draw a conclusion about positive changes in the U.S. administration's foreign policy course."

TASS said Mr. Gromyko was met at the airport in Moscow by politburo member Vitaly Voronikov.

"We didn't seek to gloss over the hard issues that divide our two countries," Mr. Reagan said in a radio address on Saturday. "Indeed, I made it plain to Mr. Gromyko what it is about Soviet behaviour that worries us and our allies."

Mr. Reagan said the United States remained ready to discuss "the entire family of arms control issues" as soon as the Soviet Union

was. He said Moscow knew it would not secure any advantages from inflexibility but promised the Soviet Union a "fair deal if they seek the path of negotiation and peace."

Officials later predicted a more vigorous exchange would take place between the superpowers in the future, although how it would be conducted had yet to be decided.

The U.S. officials said the meetings had been marked by give and take on global and bilateral issues, and described as a healthy, positive development the fact that the talks had dealt with the problems of nuclear weapons and how to control them.

But the Soviet assessment of the talks was bleak. Mr. Gromyko said in a statement there had been no visible signs that the Reagan administration was ready to take "realistic positions on the substance of the acute problems of war and peace."

He called for deeds rather than words from the Americans.

Mondale says Reagan failed in important foreign policy issues

ATLANTA (R) — Democratic presidential candidate Walter Mondale has branded President Reagan's foreign policy as a failure on the important issues of Lebanon and arms control.

He attacked Reagan for apparently making no progress on arms control in his meeting on Friday with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and over his explanation of the bombing of the U.S. embassy annex in Beirut.

"In Lebanon, all we've received is alibis instead of a policy in taking responsibility," he told reporters Saturday. "In arms control all we've seen are photos and no progress."

Mr. Mondale, campaigning in Georgia, said Mr. Reagan's record on both issues was "evidence of failure of foreign policy and foreign policy leadership."

Mr. Reagan met Mr. Gromyko for more than three hours at the White House last week. White House officials said the talks ad-

vanced the cause of peace, but acknowledged there was no specific progress on arms control.

Former President Jimmy Carter, who met Mr. Mondale at Atlanta Airport, repeated his rejection of Mr. Reagan's explanation for the embassy bombing which killed nine people.

Mr. Reagan on Wednesday referred to the "near destruction of our intelligence capability in recent years, before we came here..."

Mr. Carter has rejected the implicit blame Saturday and demanded an apology. He said he was not appalled by a telephone call from Mr. Reagan on Friday saying he had not intended to blame him.

Mr. Carter, defeated by Mr. Reagan in the 1980 election, said he was disappointed at his successor's avoidance of responsibility.

He accused him of living in a dream world. On matters that were important to the U.S., "either he doesn't know about them

or he's not responsible for them."

Mr. Carter said that for the past three-and-a-half years Mr. Reagan had tried to pin his failures on someone else.

Mr. Mondale said he had been briefed by the White House about Friday's Gromyko-Reagan talks and "there's apparently been no progress in arms control whatsoever."

On Thursday, Mr. Mondale met Mr. Gromyko and said afterwards he believed there was potential for progress at the Soviet minister's meeting with Mr. Reagan the next day.

Georgia is one of the few southern states where Mr. Mondale is believed to have a chance of defeating Mr. Reagan in the November election.

He told 1,800 Democrats at an open-air fundraising meeting that he was "confident of victory," most opinion polls show Mr. Reagan far ahead throughout the country, including the south.

Socialists to discuss Central America

RIO DE JANEIRO (R) — The threat to democracy in Central America will be a key issue in the two-day meeting of the political bureau of the Socialist International opening here Monday, delegates said.

Former Venezuelan President Carlos Andrés Perez told journalists Socialist International, an umbrella group for Socialist Parties throughout the world, was concerned about the background of restrictions under which the for-

thcoming elections in Nicaragua will be held.

A free electoral campaign needed authentic press freedom, the participation of all groups and representation of opposition parties on committees to scrutinize results, he said.

Representatives of Nicaragua's ruling Sandinista Party will be among the 150 delegates from 50 countries attending the meeting.

Portuguese Prime Minister Mario Soares and former West

German Chancellor Willy Brandt, president of the Socialist International, will also be here.

The conflict in Central America and peace proposals for the region set out by the Contadora Group — Mexico, Venezuela, Panama and Colombia — will be another main theme for discussion, organisers said.

Other topics will be Third World debt problems, apartheid and nuclear arms.

Nicaragua offers to delay elections

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica (AP) — Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto said Saturday his leftist government has offered a one-month delay of the Nov. 4 elections, but added he doubted opposition forces would accept.

Mr. D'Escoto said the offer was made to opposition leader Arturo Cruz in a letter sent through an intermediary, Colombian President Belisario Betancur. Mr. D'Escoto said the letter was given to Mr. Betancur Thursday.

"This was not an official offer. It was more like a sounding out of their position to see how they respond," Mr. D'Escoto said. "We don't think they will accept."

The offer apparently was part of the ongoing negotiations between the Sandinistas and the Nicaraguan Democratic Coordinate, a coalition of the major opposition parties boycotting the elections.

There was no immediate reaction from the coalition in Managua.

Mr. D'Escoto made the remarks at a news conference after a morning work session of the 21 Latin American and European foreign ministers taking part in a two-day meeting here.

The talks have partly focused on a Central American peace initiative by the four countries of the Contadora Group — Venezuela, Colombia, Panama and Mexico.

The peace initiative, a draft of which has been accepted in principle by all five Central American countries, commits the signatories to the holding of open, democratic elections.

Mr. Cruz has refused to take part in the currently scheduled elections in Nicaragua and asked the voting be postponed until February to give his group more time to organise.

Mr. Cruz complains that government control is making the elections unfair.



DIGGING OUT BODIES: Local people gal Bazar in the North West Pakistan frontier busy in removing the debris to dig out bodies Saturday after Afghan aircraft bombed the Teri Man-

Sikhs hold day of thanksgiving today

NEW DELHI (R) — Sikh religious leaders, back in control of Punjab state's Golden Temple, will hold a day of thanksgiving Monday — the day they were to have led a march to "liberate" their holiest shrine from the Indian army.

A ceremonial headover Saturday of the temple to the five Sikh high priests, after 115 days of army control, came just in time to

avert the planned protest march.

The priests said Monday's thanksgiving celebrations would start after completion of a marathon reading of the Sikhs' holy book, the "granth sahib."

In a statement they appealed to Sikhs to preserve the sanctity of the Golden Temple. "We condemn any and all anti-national activities anywhere," they said.

At least 20,000 Sikhs had gathered at another Sikh temple in Amritsar for Monday's march.

The high priests' accord with the government on the temple handover, reached late on Friday after a week of tense negotiations, was a major breakthrough for Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in her efforts to restore normality in troubled Punjab where separatists have been campaigning for a Sikh state.

1,500 guerrillas surrender in Angola

LISBON (R) — A group of 1,500 armed guerrillas and 20,000 civilians who had formerly supported the FNLA rebel group surrendered to Angolan authorities in the north of the country, the official Angolan News Agency Angop reported Sunday.

Quoting the Internal Security Ministry, Angop said the rebels, who had been living in the bush in Uige and Malange provinces, gave

up their arms a few days ago and agreed to "participate actively in national reconstruction and accept the laws of the Popular Republic of Angola."

Angop said high-ranking FNLA (National Front for the Liberation of Angola) officials were among those who surrendered.

The FNLA was active immediately after Angolan inde-

pendence from Portugal in 1975, when with U.S. and Zairean aid it fought the ruling MPLA. It lost support and strength towards the end of the 1970s and was pushed into pockets in the north.

In the past few years it has emerged only occasionally in contrast to the South African-backed UNITA group, which grew in strength and claims to control large areas of Angola.

Sri Lanka to implement ethnic peace plan

COLOMBO (R) — President Junius Jayewardene told a political conference Sunday draft laws would be drawn up to implement a plan to resolve Sri Lanka's ethnic conflict.

The conference of political parties, ethnic groups and religious organisations has been meeting since January to discuss ways to ease tensions between the majority Sinhalese and minority Tamils which has flared in bloody violence on several occasions.

Mr. Jayewardene said he would present the draft laws at the next meeting on Nov. 15, government spokesman Lalith Athulathmudali said.

Mr. Athulathmudali said the draft would take account of "criticisms, comments and observations" made by delegates about the plan presented by Mr. Jayewardene at the last meeting on Sept. 21.

Mr. Jayewardene said the proposals emerged from discussions at the conference, but the main Tamil Party, the Tamil United Liberation Front (TULF), expressed disappointment that the plan did not meet their expectations.

The plan aims at a devolution of power through local bodies and a second parliamentary chamber to allow Tamils to look after their affairs in the northern and eastern provinces where most of them live.

Soviets warned against spy recruiters

MOSCOW (R) — A Soviet newspaper Sunday warned Russians to be on their guard against U.S. intelligence agents who would use any means to recruit them.

Sovetskaya Rossiya (Soviet Russia), which has published a number of reports on the subject of American spies in recent months, said U.S. intelligence "spares no efforts to break open state secrets of the Soviet Union."

The paper cited past cases of U.S. diplomats being caught meeting Soviet contacts and said this showed the KGB security police kept a close control on foreign espionage in Moscow.

"But the CIA (Central In-

telligence Agency) will not give up its attempts to learn the secrets of our country through its agents," the paper said.

"This should be remembered and reckoned with," it said. "The CIA concentrates on the slightest weaknesses in people of interest to it, trying to manipulate man's shortcomings or vices."

Last month, the same paper printed a list of foreigners it said were most likely to be spies, placing military attaches first, followed by American reporters, tourists and conference delegates, businessmen, students and sailors.

A separate article in the gov-

S. Korea receives aid from Pyongyang

INCHON, South Korea (R) — North Korean freighters berthed at South Korean ports for the first time Sunday and began to unload northern relief aid for flood victims in the South.

Four vessels, with North Korean flags emblazoned on them, started unloading 25,000 tonnes of cement at the western port of Pukpyong on the east coast.

The Communist North began delivering its unprecedented aid Saturday when hundreds of trucks ferried rice, textiles and medical supplies from North to South at the border village of Pannunjom.

Seoul said it accepted the aid to show willingness to seek ways of reducing tensions and reopening a dialogue with Pyongyang, although it did not need help in coping after floods in which about 200,000 people lost their homes earlier this month.

The two Koreas, locked in military confrontation since the 1950-53 Korean War, have made similar relief supply proposals in the past but none had previously been accepted.

South Korean Foreign Ministry officials said they saw a strong possibility that North Korea would use the aid for propaganda purposes at home and abroad.

Western diplomats were cautious about whether the exchange could help to bring about rapprochement between the North and South, but the United States welcomed Seoul's acceptance of the aid as a positive gesture.

A North Korean delegate told reporters Saturday that tensions must be removed before full economic exchanges could take place, as suggested by South Korean President Chun Doo Hwan.

Funeral shave revives 'corpse'

AVDIRA, Greece (R) — Apostolos Poullos, 52, took a sleeping pill. It didn't work, so he took another, and fell so soundly asleep that after 20 hours his wife, Vasiliki, called the undertakers. They were giving him his last shave to prepare him for his funeral when he sat up and complained about the coldness of the water. Vasiliki faintly, "He wasn't moving at all," she told local reporters.

Karajan reconciled with Berlin Philharmonic

WEST BERLIN (R) — Herbert von Karajan received a standing ovation Saturday night after conducting the Berlin Philharmonic in a sparkling performance which marked the end of a festering row with the orchestra's musicians. It was the first time he had appeared with the orchestra since the dispute reached its climax in June with his cancellation of a traditional white Monday religious holiday concert in Salzburg, Austria. Karajan, 76, was appointed the orchestra's chief conductor for life 30 years ago. He offered last month to conduct Saturday night's Bach Mass in B-minor as a step towards peace. The reconciliation was sealed Saturday when, a few hours before the performance, Karajan and the musicians had a meeting and agreed to "a new beginning" in their artistic relationship.

French annual wine harvest begins

DIJON, France (AP) — France's annual wine harvest began Saturday along the Cote d'Or where both the quality and quantity were described as average. In Champagne, growers said their harvest, also described as average, would begin Oct. 8-10. In the Cote d'Or, most of the harvest centred in the Burgundy region, specifically in the Cote de Beaune wine growing area. Growers there said the size of the harvest was reduced by heavy September rains. In Champagne, growers reported that the "normal" size of the harvest would help bring prices and supplies into line with world demand. Champagne prices have fluctuated widely recently because of two record harvests in 1982 and 1983 following three consecutive lean years.

250 children treated for infection

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia (AP) — A total of 250 school children had to be treated for a Salmonella infection after eating iced cakes with tainted icing in a school canteen, the youth daily newspaper Mlada Fronta reported Saturday. The incident occurred in the town of Braclov, south-east of Brno near the Austrian border. Parents were alerted by teachers after many children fainted at school, the report said.

Five arrested for stealing icons

LARISA, Greece (R) — Police said they had arrested a local industrialist and four other people after finding 17 stolen Byzantine icons and a crucifix in his car and ancient Greek statues in a house. They said detectives raided a Larisa factory and found the owner and an apparent collaborator, who had the sculptures in his home, negotiating the treasures' sale with three people from Athens. All five were arrested. It was the third major haul of stolen Greek art that police have reported recovering in the last two months.

More Japanese get divorced later in life

TOKYO (AP) — Changing divorce trends in Japan reveal that couples are increasingly getting divorced later in life, with wives more often than not the initiator, according to a Health and Welfare Ministry report. The number of women who have divorced after 10 years of marriage has doubled over the past 10 years, according to a report released recently. In the 1950's, it said, most men and women divorced while they were in their twenties, but in 1982 couples between the ages of 30 and 34 were the largest group of divorcees. According to ministry statistics from the first nine months of 1983, Japan's divorce rate reached 1.5 couples per 1,000 people, up from 1.39 the year before.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
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PSYCHOLOGY AT THE TABLE

Both vulnerable. East deals.

NORTH
♦ Q1093
♥ 842
♦ J43
♦ K86

WEST **EAST**
♦ 5 ♦ AK8764
♥ 105 ♥ 6
♦ K1085 ♦ Q96
♦ AJ9542 ♦ Q73

SOUTH
♦ J2
♥ AKQJ73
♦ A72
♦ 10

The bidding:
East South West North
2 ♣ 4 ♥ Pass Pass
Pass

Opening lead: Five of ♣.

Mike Lawrence is rapidly becoming this country's most prolific author. His latest effort is "Play Bridge With Mike Lawrence" (Devyn Press, 227 pages, paperback, \$9.95. Available from Bridge World, 39 West 94th St., New York, N.Y. 10024.) It takes you through 52 hands of a pair tournament as you would play them at the table. After each hand Lawrence assesses the result in terms of possible matchpoints, and shows how this affects your play. The hands are interesting and the advice sound. If we have any reservations about the book, it is the price tag.

Note Lawrence's decision to jump to four hearts after the preemptive two spade opening bid at his left. Three hearts would be competitive,

and would place an enormous strain on partner.

West leads his singleton spade. "I duck in dummy and East wins the king. Normally I would play the jack, leaving East to wonder who has the two. This time though, I am not sure that's best. If I play the jack and East is persuaded it is a singleton, he may find a diamond shift."

"No, instead I play the two. I think my best chance is to draw a road map for East. If he knows I have the jack, he may be induced to play ace and another spade. Against a good opponent, this shouldn't work. He would ask himself how come I'm not making this mandatory falsecard. And if he asks himself that question, he would be forced to the right conclusion... RHO... bangs down the ace and another spade."

"I ruff with the ace and draw trumps. Fortunately, they divide 2-1. When I lead the club ten, LHO grabs it, and I have ten tricks."

"Matchpoint Evaluation: This looks like a solid position. Even if they decide to save, they should escape for 500. I expect to tie a few pairs and there might be a 790..."

"Further Analysis: You will often have to decide between a technically correct play and an anti-percentage line. Often the quality of your opponents will dictate whether you should try good bridge or sneaky bridge."

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